

ARMY



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WHOLE NUMBER 985

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

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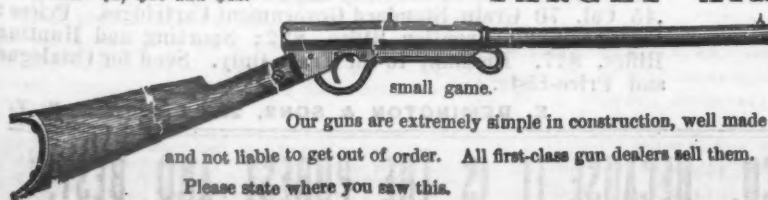
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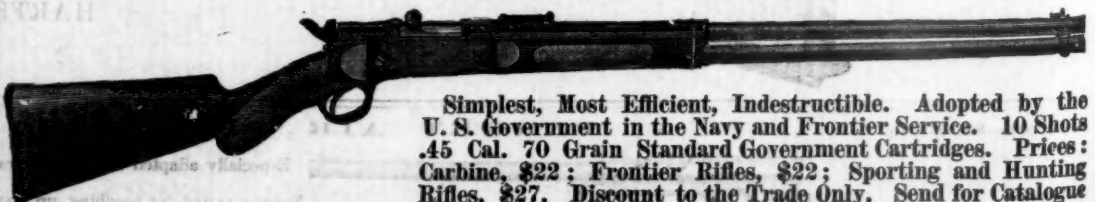
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## TWO HISTORIC FIGURES.

DURING the past week two incidents have occurred which have brought vividly to mind the early scenes of the Civil war, and the leading figures who took part in them. One of these events has been the death of Major General Robert Patterson, at his house in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening last, in his ninetyeth year. Gen. Patterson is chiefly remembered by the people of our day as the commander of those troops who, just before the battle of Bull Run, were manoeuvring in the valley of the Shenandoah to checkmate Gen. J. E. Johnston. But Gen. Patterson was a veteran of three wars, and had already attained a high reputation for soldiering before the war of the Rebellion broke out. He was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792, of well-to-do parents. His father was a thrifty farmer, and staunch Presbyterian, who took part in the unsuccessful rebellion of 1798, and at its close came to America, Robert being then six years old. They settled in Delaware county, Pa., and Robert, a youth of fine physique and notable influence over men, assisted his father in the management of his farm until he obtained a clerkship in a mercantile house of Philadelphia. There, in his twentieth year, the outbreak of the war of 1812 found him, and he promptly enlisted in the Regular Army, receiving a commission as lieutenant of the 22d Infantry on the 5th of April, 1813. He transferred to the 32d Infantry later on in that year. From June, 1813, to June, 1814, he served as assistant deputy quartermaster-general, and on the 19th of April, 1814, was promoted to be captain 32d Infantry, and was disbanded on the 15th of June, 1815, at the close of the war. He then re-entered mercantile life in Philadelphia, and also gave much attention to State militia affairs. By the year 1824 he had become major-general of the 1st Division of Pennsylvania, after having commanded some of the best sub-divisions in the city. He was of much service in the anti-Negro disturbances of 1838, and the native American riot of 1844.

When the war with Mexico broke out he was appointed a major-general, and reported to Gen. Zachary Taylor, by whom he was stationed at Camargo, and then at Tampico. From the latter point his division was transferred to the Army of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, where he became, by virtue of his rank, second in command. Patterson's division included the brigades of Quitman, Pillow, and Shields. Gen. Scott, in his report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, said: "Major-General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the fortunes and fatigues of the day, and after the surrender of the enemy went forward to command the advanced forces toward Jalapa." Subsequently, when Gen. Scott was relieved from command in Mexico, Gen. Patterson succeeded to the post, having his headquarters in the City of Mexico. Then he returned to commercial life, still retaining his command as major-general of the 1st Division of the Pennsylvania militia.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, although in his seventieth year, Gen. Patterson at once offered his services, and Lieut.-Gen. Scott put him in command of the Department of Washington, which included also the States of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. It was under his auspices that the road was opened through Annapolis. His command having been largely increased by Pennsylvania troops, he was assigned to the region of the Upper Potomac, and was ordered to cross the river and campaign against the enemy's forces in the Shenandoah valley, then commanded by Gen. J. E. Johnston. The latter, however, slipped away from Patterson's front and joined Beauregard at Bull Run during the afternoon of that famous battle, in season to wrest from Gen. McDowell the victory which the latter seemed to have won. Gen. Patterson, thereafter, gave way to younger men, but published a vindication of himself at the close of the war, entitled "A Narrative of the Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah in 1861." The Count of Paris, on receiving a copy of Gen. Patterson's pamphlet from a Philadelphia friend, wrote as follows:

I was mistaken in charging General Patterson with having let Johnston slip away before him from Winchester without becoming aware of the fact. Taking into account the situation of General Patterson, with soldiers whose service was to expire in a few days, the instructions which he received from Washington, and the ignorance in which he was left of the

postponement of the attack on Manassas from the 18th to the 21st, I think he did all that he could do. The most serious charge that could be brought against him was, in my opinion, not that Johnston had been able to leave Winchester, but that he had left without General Patterson suspecting it, and advising General Scott of that important fact. That charge falls to the ground before the telegram sent by the former to the latter on July 20, quoted page 73, although it should not be turned against General Scott, as it is likely that he received that information too late to communicate it to McDowell at Centreville before the morning of the 21st. If my work reaches another edition it will be corrected accordingly. At all events you can put this letter at General Patterson's disposition.

Believe, me, sir, yours truly,

L. F. D'ORLEANS, Comte de Paris.

He still continued for many years, and almost to the time of his death, to show his remarkable energy and business skill by directing the operations of a large mercantile house, three large cotton mills, containing over 4,000 employees, besides being largely interested in real estate, banks, and railroads, and in sugar refineries at New Orleans and cotton plantations in Georgia and Tennessee. The estate he leaves is estimated at upwards of three million dollars. One of his daughters was the wife of Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army. On the 12th of January last his birthday was celebrated by a dinner given by Mr. Geo. W. Childs, and his vigorous appearance was the subject of general remark. The following account is given of his final illness:

His death, although not entirely unexpected, was sudden and painless. Dr. Agnew had been treating Gen. Patterson for diarrhoea a few days prior to his sudden summons to Washington a week ago Friday. The patient's pulse was then very weak, not exceeding forty beats to the minute. Dr. Agnew advised the old gentleman to remain at home and husband his strength, but in the afternoon the patient went to his office. On the following morning, a week ago Saturday, he was completely prostrated. When Dr. Goodman was summoned he found the patient almost unconscious. His pulse was only eighteen, and it did not seem that he could last more than a few hours at most. He rallied, however, and was soon after seized with an attack of bilious vomiting, which greatly relieved and restored him. He was kept as quiet as possible until he began to suffer from attacks of something like temporary paralysis of the valves of the heart. Thrice during the past week his heart entirely ceased beating, and he became purple in the face each time, but always rallied himself by a powerful effort, which produced violent vomiting, followed by immediate relief. The heart would then resume its slow but regular work. Since Saturday afternoon his condition had decidedly improved, so much so that his eldest son, Robert E. Patterson, went yesterday to his country house at Abington to pass the night, believing that his father was not in immediate danger. Gen. Patterson was in a jovial mood all day and laughed heartily at several anecdotes which were related to him. At about half-past eight o'clock he got out of bed but staggered back, crawled into a reclining posture, and was dead almost before his physician and nurse could reach his side.

Suitable honors will be paid to his memory by the societies with which he was connected, and amongst others by the Aztec Club, of which he was one of the founders, its earliest meeting being held at his house.

General Patterson's funeral took place on Thursday morning from his house in Philadelphia. Gen. Robert E. Patterson, his son, declining the proffer of a military escort from the National Guard of Pennsylvania, said: "As you are aware, my father was not in the military service at the time of his death, and is, therefore, not entitled to a military escort. As in life he never knowingly accepted any honors to which he was not entitled, so in death a proper respect to his memory requires that this principle should be strictly adhered to." But although there was no military display, the funeral was attended by a very large assemblage of relatives, friends and acquaintances of the dead. The pallbearers were Generals Grant, Sherman, Hancock and Porter, Joseph Patterson, John Welsh, Judge Biddle and Wm. H. Drayton, the Loyal Legion being represented among the generals named. There were also present Generals Mott, Herring, Schofield, Innis Palmer, Hartranft, and many distinguished civilians. The body lay in the west parlor, with the badges of the Society of the Cincinnati, Aztec Club and Loyal Legion on the breast. The coffin, covered with black cloth, was surmounted by a plate, simply with the name and age of the General on it. The companions of the Loyal League assembled at the St. George Hotel, with crape on the left arm, and in dark suit and white gloves, to take part in the funeral, in accordance with orders.

The other event of the week which recalls old scenes and veteran soldiers is the publication in the Philadelphia Press of an interview held with Judge Jeremiah S. Black, President Buchanan's Secretary of State. The chief point in this interview, which is all interesting, is its representation of Gen. Scott as the real origin of the failure to seasonably reinforce Fort Sumter. Judge Black says that Gen. Floyd, who was then Secretary of War, was plainly determined that nothing

should be done. Judge Black was equally determined that Fort Sumter should be held; and in this he was sustained by Cass, Holt, Stanton, and indeed all the northern members of the Cabinet. Judge Black says: "The failure to reinforce Sumter, which I thought and still think was the cardinal error of the administration, was caused mainly by the misrepresentations of Gen. Scott concerning the military situation. He continually declared that it could not be done with any force at his command, for certain reasons which I firmly believe to be untrue, and which I tried my best, and tried in vain, to get from him in writing, so as to hold him responsible to the country. But he evaded me all through. Except for his pernicious counsels I am satisfied that no war would have been inaugurated at Fort Sumter. It might have come, but not there or by that cause."

Secretary Black's letter to Gen. Scott began thus:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 16, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: The habitual frankness of your character, the deep interest you take in everything that concerns the public defence, your expressed desire that I should hear and understand your views, these reasons, together with an earnest wish to know my own duty and to do it, induce me to beg you for a little light, which, perhaps, you alone can shed upon the present state of our affairs.

First. Is it the duty of the Government to reinforce Major Anderson?

Second. If yes, how soon is it necessary that those reinforcements should be there?

Third. What obstacles exist to prevent the sending of such reinforcements at any time when it may be necessary to do so?

I trust you will not regard it as presumption in me if I give you the crude notions which I myself have already formed out of very imperfect materials. A statement of my errors, if errors they be, will enable you to correct them the more easily.

Judge Black gave his reasons for advising the prompt reinforcement of Major Anderson.

"I tried," said he, "to make that letter as entertaining and agreeable to Gen. Scott as possible, in the hope that I could get him upon the record in relation to this important matter. He was constantly whispering into Mr. Buchanan's ear his peculiar views in relation to the right of the States to secede, and thwarting the efforts some members of the Cabinet were making for the reinforcement of the forts. Before a single State had formulated an ordinance of secession, Gen. Scott had given his views to the world as early as the 15th of December, 1860, in which he assumed the right of any groups of States to secede, and 'deprecated the laceration and despotism of the sword.' The paper might have been written at the headquarters of the South Carolina militia, and received with applause. Upon the 3d of March, determined to be in time with his views for the new Administration, he met Mr. Seward with a paper, again giving his political opinions and deprecating the horrors of civil war, the tenor of which is best stated in one phrase—'Let the wayward sisters depart in peace.' What impetus his action and published utterances gave to the secession movement can best be determined from that document."

"Did Gen. Scott ever answer your letter?"

"Yes, sir. He replied in substance:

"Gen. Scott has received a highly interesting letter from the Secretary of State. He is now mailed to his desk, but as soon as he gets a moment's leisure he will call at the State Department, and keep on calling until he sees the Secretary of State."

"He never called, and I did not see him for about three weeks, when I met him at a dinner party, and he referred to what he called the highly interesting letter he had received from me. He said that upon reading it he reached the conclusion that had he devoted himself to the law in his early life he doubtless would have become fitted to occupy my position, and my letter had impressed him with the belief that had I been educated for the military I would have reached a position to entitle me to almost any command, and, taking it all in all, he did not know but that both of us had missed our vocations. Thus ended my effort to get Gen. Scott to a record upon this military feature of the controversy then going on."

The sly humor in this reply of Gen. Scott is apparent to others, though perhaps it may not have been to Judge Black. Once more the latter returns to the same subject of the questionable conduct of Scott:

Judge Black had forced the preparation of an expedition early in December, 1860, to reinforce Major Anderson whenever it was thought necessary, and had seen that an officer was despatched to acquaint him with the fact and order him to defend himself to the last extremity. For more than a month this expedition was delayed, against his protests, by the official opinion of Gen. Scott, who kept the man-of-war Brooklyn at Fortress Monroe for nearly a month, waiting some overt act on the part of the South Carolinians.

On the 30th of December, by Judge Black's earnest advice, the President determined to succor Major Anderson at all hazards, for the South Carolinians had taken possession of all the unoccupied forts. Major Anderson had retreated into Sumter, and Gen. Scott's excuses were no longer of any force, for overt acts had been committed. But Gen. Scott found other reasons for delay, and recommended that, instead of the sloop-of-war, which had been waiting a month to meet his objections for action before taking on 300 disciplined troops from Fortress Monroe and munitions of war, 250 raw recruits be sent from New York in a merchant vessel, so as not to hurt the feelings of the South Carolinians. Mr. Buchanan promptly overruled him, and gave an order through the Lieutenant-General for the despatch of the Brooklyn. Gen. Scott, instead of sending it to the proper officers, quietly pocketed it, and called upon the President to say that he thought "it was only gentlemanly and proper that he should await the reply of the South Carolina Commissioners before despatching the reinforcements." This caused another delay to the 2d of January, when Gen. Scott again changed his mind about the sailing of the Brooklyn, and on the 5th, against the earnest protest of Judge Black,



substituted the unarmed *Star of the West* for a formidable man-of-war.

Unquestionably these statements put Gen. Scott in a new light, and we may presume that if the old soldier still has friends who are interested in his reputation, and who believe that they can redeem it from the imputations made by Judge Black, they will now do so.

Indeed already Mrs. E. F. Pyne writes to the N. Y. Times as follows regarding Gen. Scott: "My husband was a warm personal friend of the General, who showed him a letter addressed to Mr. Buchanan, which I read myself, in which he urges on the President the reinforcement of the Southern forts, and concludes by saying: 'You have three things to choose from—reinforce the forts, have a three years' war, or say to the Southern States, Wayward sisters, depart in peace.' This is the connection in which the expression occurs, so often quoted to the injury of the General's loyalty to the Union."

#### SITTING BULL.

The following extracts from a reported conversation of Sitting Bull, at Fort Yates, with a reporter of the *Pioneer Press*, who wisely primed him with \$10, may be of interest:

**Sitting Bull**—I was born near old Fort George, on Willow Creek, below the mouth of the Cheyenne River. I am 44 years old, as near as I can tell; we count our years from the moons between great events. The event from which I date my birth is the year in which Thunder Hawk was born. I am as old as he. I have always been running around. Indians that remain on the same hunting grounds all the time can remember years better.

**Reporter**—How many wives and children have you?  
**Sitting Bull** (running over his fingers and then with thumb and forefinger of one hand pinching and holding together two fingers of his other hand)—I have nine children and two living wives, and one wife that has gone to the great spirit. I have two pairs of twins.

**Lieut. Dowdy**—Tell Sitting Bull he is more fortunate than I am. I can't get one wife.

At this interruption Sitting Bull laughed.

**Reporter**—Which is your favorite wife?

**Sitting Bull**—I think as much of one as the other. If I did not I would not keep them. I think if I had a white wife I would think more of her than the other two.

**Reporter**—What are the names of your wives?  
**Sitting Bull** (raising the side of the tent and calling a squaw to him; evidently he asked her)—Was Seen-by-The-Nation is the name of the old one. The One-That-Had-Four-Robes is the name of the other.

**Reporter**—Are you a chief by inheritance, and if not, what deeds of bravery gave you the title?

**Sitting Bull**—My father and two uncles were chiefs. My father's name was The Jumping Bull. My uncle that is in the teepee is called Four-Horns, and my other uncle was called Hunting-His-Lodge. My father was a very rich man, and owned a great many ponies in four colors. In ponies he took much pride. They were roan, white, and gray. He had great numbers, and I never wanted for a horse to ride. When I was 10 years old I was famous as a hunter. My specialty was buffalo calves. [Here Bull indicated with his arms how he killed the buffalo.] I gave the calves I killed to the poor that had no horses. I was considered a good man. [Here Bull again counted on his fingers and joints.] My father died 21 years ago. For four years after I was 10 years old I killed buffalo and fed his people, and thus became one of the fathers of the tribe. At the age of 14 I killed an enemy, and began to make myself great in battle, and became a chief. Before this, from 10 to 14, my people had named me The Sacred Stand-shot. After killing an enemy they called me Ta-Tan-Ka I-You-Tan-Ka, or Sitting Bull. An Indian may be an inherited chief, but he has to make himself a chief by his bravery. [Although several efforts were made and much tact used, Sitting Bull would not speak of his life beyond the age of 14.]

**Reporter**—Besides yourself, whom do you think the greatest and bravest chief of the Sioux nation?

Before answering this question Sitting Bull took a long smoke, then handed his pipe around, and played with a knife in his sheath. Withdrawing it, he said: When I came in Buford I gave up everything. I even gave up all my knives but this. This is the only weapon I have. It is not sharp. I keep it to fix pipes. [Meditatively again he recalled the last question, and said:] There are five great chiefs of the Sioux nation before me. They were: He-to, (meaning Four Horns,) Ce-su-ho-tan-ka, (meaning Loud Voiced Hawk,) He-lo-ta, (meaning Scarlet Horn,) Can-te-tanka, (meaning Big Heart,) and Ta-to-ka-en-yau-ka, (meaning Running Antelope.) All are dead but Running Antelope and Four Horns. He is the bravest chief besides myself. Antelope is witko, (meaning a Fool.) He has been among the whites, and asked all of us to surrender.

**Reporter**—Have you ever been interviewed before by a newspaper man upon these subjects?

**Sitting Bull**—I have never talked about these things to a reporter before. None of them ever before paid me money. My words are worth dollars. If the Great Father gives me a reservation I do not want to be confined to any part of it. I want no restraint. I will keep on the reservation, but want to go where I please. I don't want a white man over me. I don't want an Agent. I want to have the white man with me, but not to be my chief. I ask this because I want to do right by my people and can't trust any one else to trade with them or talk to them. I want interpreters to talk to the white man for me and transact my business, but I want it to be seen and known that I have my rights. I want my people to have light wagons to work with.

They do not know how to handle heavy wagons with cattle. We want light wagons and ponies. I don't want to give up game as long as there is any game. I will be half civilized till the game is gone. Then I will be all civilized. I want peace and no trouble. I want to raise my children that they may have peace and prosperity. I like the way the white brother keeps his children. Miss Fanny Culbertson, of Poplar River, was the first person I shook hands with when I came over the line. My daughter came to see me last night. We both cried. I was happy to see her. The soldiers would not let her come into my camp at first. She came here before I did, and I listened a long time to hear word from her, and for the winds to tell me how she was treated. I did not hear. I came down to see her. She seems to be doing well, but I saw she had no respect from the whites. The soldiers would not spread down a blanket for her to walk into my camp. She is well dressed, but she says her relatives at the Agency gave her her clothes.

**Reporter**—How many scalps have you taken, not counting those taken by your people, which are always credited to the chiefs?

**Sitting Bull** (spreading out both hand and putting his two thumbs together, and pointing to his joints, and thinking for fully five minutes)—I have killed 16 enemies. I never killed a white man. I have made raids upon the Crows, Gros Ventres, and Northern Blackfeet, and stolen horses 22 times. I never stole horses from the whites.

More of this interview might be added, but we think the foregoing will show that the reporter got his money's worth.

**Captain Walter Clifford** sends the following account of the old Sioux chief to the *Buffalo Sunday News*:

The old chief could not believe that he was not to be punished. Some mischief-maker had written him that his daughter, who had eloped with one of her father's warriors and sought shelter at Buford from her father's wrath, was in irons at Fort Yates, and though the query naturally arose "If they punish my daughter, who has done nothing, what will they not do to me?" his anxiety for her decided him to come in and meet the worst; yet his resolution was sorely tried. The first night we went into camp an old woman rose in her place and began to chant. I told the interpreter to listen and tell me what she said, her exact words, and this was it, as nearly as he could translate:

Be brave, my friends, be brave.  
The white men have brought us food;  
They will not hurt us;  
Their hearts are full of pity for us.  
My father and my mother, be not afraid,  
Your hunger once more is stayed,  
And there is still food in abundance.  
My brother and my sister, comb your hair,  
And paint your faces with vermilion,  
For the Great Spirit has softened  
The hearts of our enemies, and they feed us with food.

She kept this up for half an hour. I have the whole of it in my note book, but the above will give you a fair idea of their poetry. That same evening I had a long talk with Sitting Bull and told him that his daughter at Standing Rock was made quite a pet of instead of being in irons. He inquired about Gall, Low Dog, Crow King, Black Moon, and many others, and when I told him how fat and jolly they were he laughed quite heartily. Mr. Legare said it was the first time he had condescended to talk or laugh since he had crossed the line. I had made up my mind that he should never again cross the line until he had visited Fort Buford, and if he would not come in alive then he must come dead. There were forty-three men in his party, while I had eleven soldiers and scouts, and Mr. Legare's party numbered eight. They could not be relied upon, however, as they were half-breeds, and either afraid of or in sympathy with the Sioux. After the first night I felt rather more assured, though I must confess that Mr. Legare's uneasiness had, to a certain extent, communicated itself to me. But the old fellow, it seems, had fully made up his mind to the step he was taking, not because he wanted to, but because he and his people were starved out. There is no game, nothing, absolutely nothing, for them to live on. A more desolate country I have never passed through, and where thousands of buffalo, deer, antelope, etc., used to roam, now not even a track is to be found, and now, after nineteen years of unceasing warfare against his hated enemies, the whites, the boldest, most malignant and cunning of all the Sioux is compelled by the hungry murmurs of his people to yield. He tried hard to persuade his people to make one more effort. He said: "We will go to Wolf Point, there we will cross the Missouri River and go into the Pongee River mountains. Once there we can hide and find game in abundance." Poor old fellow. He little dreams that his loved hunting grounds are now occupied by ranchmen. Sitting Bull does not impress me as a bright man. His face is the face of a miser. There is craft in every line of it. The face of a miser, yet he has nothing more than any of his people have, and his horse seemed to me to be a little worse than the average. He gave his gun to Major Brotherton and his horse to Mrs. Captain Clifford, saying to her as he did so: "Eleven years ago I shook hands with you. Last winter I shook hands with the picture you sent to me; now I shake hands with you again and make you a present of my horse." Then he turned away and entered his lodge. His treatment is so entirely different from what he expected that he really appears to be satisfied. It must be remembered that nothing but nakedness and starvation has driven this man to submission, and that not on his own account, but for the sake of his children, of whom he is very fond.

**Sparks from Fort McKinney**.—Gen. Sheridan, Insp.-Gen. Sackett, and party arrived at this post Aug. 1, and were entertained by the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 9th Inf. They made an inspection tour of the post and were well pleased therewith. They left Aug. 2 for Tongue River, where they will be joined by Capt. Kellogg's Co. (1) of the 5th Cav., who will act as their escort.

Co. A, 9th Inf., are settled in the new quarters and are happy.

On account of the fire of July 31 there was no inspection at this post, as every available man was sent out to assist in extinguishing it. The commanding officer, adjutant, and quartermaster, as well as Capt. Drew and Lieut. Morton, were kept busy overseeing detachments.

Co. M, 34 Cav., who are in camp about 2½ miles from here, will return about Aug. 5, and take quarters at this post. Lieut. Hunter, 3d Cav., who has been ill for the past two days, is around again. Everything quiet. **CUR.**

## THE ARMY.

**JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Commander-in-Chief.**  
*Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.*

**W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,**  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj.-General.  
*Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.  
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General H. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.  
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. R. R. Platt, A. A. G.  
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; 6th, 13th Inf., 15th, 19th Inf.; 33d and 34th Infantry.  
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 8th Cavalry: Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Lounsbury, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* C. C. Augur: Hdqrs. San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.  
Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; F, 2d Artillery; 1st, 16th, 30th, and 32d Infantry.  
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* A. H. Terry: Hdqrs. Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adj.-Gen.  
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.  
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* Geo. Crook: Hdqrs. Omaha, Neb. Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.  
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen.\* W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Major Wm. G. Mitchell, A. A. G.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General\* W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Major Wm. G. Mitchell, A. A. G.  
Troops.—1st Artillery; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and M, 2d Artillery; 3d Artillery; 1, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen.\* H. J. Hunt, Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqrs. Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.  
Troops.—5th Artillery, excepting "C"; Batt. E, G, I, 3d Art.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

##### AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.  
Troops.—A, G, and I, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th Infantry.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Brig.-Gen.\* Frank Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry: Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.  
Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 2d and 31st Infantry.  
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen.\* O. B. Willcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Ariz. Major S. N. Beaman, A. A. G. *Advt. via Lathrop, Cal.*  
Troops.—6th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* O. O. Howard: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.  
Bvt. Maj.-Gen.\* O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.  
Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

\* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.

† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

#### HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.  
List of OFFICERS on GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.  
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.  
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.  
DEPOTS.

*David's Island, N. Y. H.* Columbus Barracks, O.  
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf. Lt. Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.  
Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Norton, U. S. A.  
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.  
Capt. F. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.  
Capt. DeWitt C. Poole, 32d Inf. Capt. John C. Gilmore, 24th Inf.  
Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.  
1st Lt. F. H. E. Betts, 31st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.  
1st Lt. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.  
1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.  
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.

**RECRUITING.**  
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf.  
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. S. F. Ferris, 4th Inf.  
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. Charles Weston, 22d Inf.  
Charlotte, S. C., 34 Broad st. Capt. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf.  
Cincinnati, O., 319 West 5th st. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.  
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Burt, 9th Inf.  
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West  
Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.  
New York City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.  
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.  
Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st. Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf.  
Pittsburg, Pa., 290 Penn ave. Capt. William E. Dove, 12th Inf.  
Charleston, S. C. 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.  
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

#### GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.  
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. NELL, Col. 8th Cavalry.  
CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.  
Thos. H. NELL, Col. 8th Cavalry, Commanding.  
JOHN GREEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.  
1st Lt. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav. Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.  
Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav. Dep. A. Q. M. and Commissary.  
Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A. Depot Surgeon.

**ON DUTY AT DEPOT.**  
Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.  
1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 8th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Hosi S. Bishop, 8th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cavalry.  
Assistant Surgeon H. H. Birmingham.

**RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.**  
New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav.  
Boston, Mass., 59 Court st. Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.  
Louisville, Ky., 126 1st st. Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.  
Baltimore, Md., 57½ S. Sharp st. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.  
Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clarke st. Capt. Thos. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.  
N. Y. Branch, 10 Battery Place. Capt. W. C. Rawlins, 3d Cav.  
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. F. Hatfield, 4th Cav.  
St. Louis, Mo., 321 Pine st. 1st Lt. P. S. Bonna, 1st Cav.

*Extra and Daily Duty.*—In S. O. 131 of Aug. 2, Major General McDowell thoroughly regulates the system of extra and daily details in the department of California, \$828 per month in all is appropriated for extra duty in the department.



G. O. 67, H. Q. A., Aug. 8, 1881.

The following detail will be made for the recruiting service for the period from Oct. 1, 1881, to Oct. 1, 1883:

One company officer from the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th Cavalry will be selected and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, by Oct. 1, 1881.

One company officer from the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th Infantry will be selected and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York City, by Oct. 1, 1881.

These officers will be selected by the respective regimental commanders actually with their regiments, and in making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting, and not exclusively to length of service.

The superintendents will relieve officers of the above-named regiments in charge of rendezvous or at the depots as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and the regulations prohibiting the enlistment of minors and men of doubtful habits will be strictly enforced by the superintendents.

In accepting recruits at rendezvous, Tripler's Manual, General Orders No. 82, of 1879, from this office, and letter of instructions from this office dated Dec. 28, 1880, afford the required standard of qualifications, and they are in like manner the standard for inspection of recruits after their arrival at depots.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A., Aug. 9, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War the last clause of General Orders No. 4, of 1879, from this office (paragraph 252b, Codified Regulations), is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:

Fire arms and ammunition sold to officers of the Army by the Ordnance Department are intended for their own use in the service, and not for sale to persons not in the military service. Officers who have once had the privilege of purchasing arms cannot again be supplied with like arms except by order of the Secretary of War, and then only after certifying that the arms previously purchased were not disposed of in a manner contrary to the purpose and meaning of this order.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 20, 1881.

Announces the result of the target practice in this Dept. for June.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 22, 1881.

Gives directions for the preparation of post returns.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 25, 1881.

In preparing reports of practice in musketry, and all other reports or returns forwarded to these Headquarters, on which enlisted men are reported by name, officers are required to exercise greater care, and have the names written thereon as they appear on the men's descriptive lists (care being also taken to write the names legibly), and the rank stated.

The numbers representing the scores will be recorded with greater care, in order that they may be easily distinguished.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 27, 1881.

Whenever an enlisted man is sent from one post to another, in this Department, for trial by Court-martial, his company commander shall see that he is provided with a reasonable amount of suitable clothing, and will forward through his post commander to the commanding officer of the post to which the man is sent, a list of the clothing in his possession.

G. O. 27, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Aug. 1, 1881.

Publishes rules for the correct preparation of quarterly estimates of quartermaster's stores, clothing, and equipage, etc.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Pope, the Dept. of Missouri Comdr., accompanied by Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., on public business (S. O. 156, Aug. 4, D. M.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of the Atlantic, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and make the investigation directed in papers referred to him (S. O. 27, Aug. 5, M. D. A.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., is assigned to the charge of the Supply Depot at Rawlins, W. T. (S. O. 153, Aug. 1, D. M.).

Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., will proceed to Concord, N. M., on public business (S. O. 155, Aug. 3, D. M.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will report to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Missouri for duty in the construction of buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 157, Aug. 5, D. M.).

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the East, will proceed to Washington, D. C., Fort Monroe, and Yorktown, Va., and such other points as he may find necessary, on public business connected with the Yorktown Centennial celebration, to take place in October next (S. O. 139, Aug. 10, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., will proceed to Bismarck, Fort A. Lincoln, Buford, and Keogh, on business connected with the Sub. Dept., under instructions from the Chief Com'y of Subs. of the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 142, Aug. 5, D. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. R. W. Johnson, now at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 139, Aug. 1, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. S. S. Boyer will report to the C. O., Fort Stockton, Tex., for duty (S. O. 95, Aug. 1, D. T.).

Major W. C. Spencer, president G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 5 (S. O. 140, Aug. 2, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Aug. 8 (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, Judge-Advocate of G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Aug. 10 (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deebie will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply through Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for an extension of three months, is granted Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect on the final adjournment of the G. C.-M. of which he is Judge-Advocate (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report to the C. O. for duty with the Battalion 9th Cav. now attached to that post, relieving A. A. Surg. J. S. Martin, who will return to his proper station, Pagosa Springs, Colo. (S. O. 154, Aug. 2, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. M. P. Pomeroy will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve A. A. Surg. R. G. Redd. As soon as Surg. R. G. Redd is relieved the C. O. of Fort Keogh will annul his contract (S. O. 142, Aug. 5, D. D.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. J. K. Corson, Asst. Surg., is extended two months (S. O. Aug. 6, W. D.).

Surg. J. C. Bailey will accompany the Div. of the Pacific Commander to Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 130, Aug. 1, M. D. P.).

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, member G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., Aug. 5 (S. O. 85, July 26, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. John J. Robertson will proceed from Lowesville, Virginia, to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.).

During the temporary absence of Surg. J. C. Bailey Surg. A. A. Woodhull will attend the sick at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 131, Aug. 2, M. D. P.).

Major George M. Starnberg, Surg., is relieved from duty in connection with the National Board of Health, and will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of California for assignment to duty (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.).

Leave of absence for six months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Platte, is granted Capt. B. G. Semig, Asst. Surg. (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. I., Aug. 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 157, Aug. 10, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Surg. McPherson will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O. Aug. 12, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Thomas Griffith is ordered to report for duty to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 95, Aug. 1, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward John Connor, discharged by expiration of enlistment July 23, 1881.

Hosp. Steward Peter McCormack, discharged by expiration of service at Fort Robinson, Neb., on July 21, 1881.

Hosp. Steward William F. Lamberton, now at Fort Lowell, A. T., will report to the C. O., Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward Charles Keenan, who will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 85, July 26, M. D. P.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Paymaster J. A. Brodhead, Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 156, Aug. 4, D. M.).

Paymaster E. H. Brooke will proceed to Columbus Bks., Ohio, and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and pay the troops thereat to June 30, 1881 (S. O. 136, Aug. 5, D. E.).

Paymaster L. O. Dewey will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and pay the troops thereat to June 30, 1881 (S. O. 136, Aug. 5, D. E.).

Paymaster C. I. Wilson will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and pay the troops thereat to June 30, 1881 (S. O. 136, Aug. 5, D. E.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-General, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Fort Adams, R. I., and pay the troops thereat to June 30, 1881 (S. O. 139, Aug. 10, D. E.).

Paymaster J. B. M. Potter will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and pay the troops thereat to June 30, 1881 (S. O. 139, Aug. 10, D. E.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major E. H. Brooke, Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. E.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ordnance Officer and Inspector of rifle practice of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, Cantonment Bad Lands, Camp Porter, Forts Keogh and Custer, on public service connected with the target practice of this command, and the inspection of Ordnance and Ordnance stores. On completion of this duty, Capt. Blunt will return to his station (S. O. 139, Aug. 1, D. D.).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. of the South (S. O. 79, Aug. 4, D. S.).

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 4 to Ord. Sergt. James McCabe, Ship Island, Miss., directing him to report to Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M. New Orleans, La., for discharge and re-enlistment, are confirmed (S. O. 79, Aug. 4, D. S.).

Ord. Sergt. Friedolin Schaub, now on duty at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, Ala., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and report to Capt. Andrew N. Danrell, Corps of Engrs., at the expiration of his present term of service (Sept. 1, 1881), for discharge and re-enlistment. After re-enlistment he will return to his proper station (S. O. Aug. 6, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain John B. McCleery is assigned to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, to take effect on Aug. 8, and will report accordingly to the Governor of the Prison, to relieve Post Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell, who, when so relieved, will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from the Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 153, Aug. 1, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Post Chaplain G. W. Simpson, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 72, Aug. 1, D. P.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Capt. George T. Olmsted, Jr., is relieved from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, near Bryan, Tex., and will report for duty, by letter, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.).

Changes in the Signal Corps for the week ending Aug. 10, 1881: Priv. W. W. Thomas, assigned to temporary charge at station Fort Macon, N. C.; Sergt. T. J. Keenan, relieved from Fort Macon, N. C., and assigned to Vicksburg, Miss.; Sergt. L. Leonard, relieved from Vicksburg, Miss., and assigned to Fort Macon, N. C.; Mr. E. N. Henry, relieved from Santa Maria and assigned to Edinburg, Tex.; Sergt. M. L. Hearne, relieved from Florence, Ariz., and assigned to Portland, Ore.; Sergt. R. B. Herman, from Portland, Ore., to Florence, Ariz., for assignment to duty on U. S. Military Telegraph; Priv. S. Berryman, from Fort Myer to O. C. S. O., temporarily; Priv. C. H. Schaap, from New Orleans to Fort Eads, La., temporarily; Priv. D. M. Kennedy's assignment to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., revoked; Priv. B. O. Lenoir, assigned to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Priv. G. A. Koonce, from Fort Myer, Va., to Chinotague, Va.; Priv. W. M. Mattingly, assigned to charge, temporarily, at Chinotague, Va.; Priv. B. A. Blundon, relieved from Chinotague, Va., and assigned to Sandy Hook, N. J.; Sergt. G. Liebmann, relieved from Sandy Hook, N. J., and assigned to Boston, Mass.; Sergt. B. M. Pursell, relieved from Boston, Mass., and assigned to O. C. S. O.

#### THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills having complied with his orders to conduct certain Sheep-Eater Indians to Fort Hall, I. T., his journey thence without troops to this station is approved. He will proceed to his post, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 138, July 27, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, having

complied with his orders from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, is, under the telegraphic instructions from the Adj.-Genl.'s Office of July 6, 1881, granted leave of absence for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific, and to apply for an extension (S. O. 130, Aug. 1, M. D. P.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, Actg. Sig. Officer, is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M., in connection with the Military Telegraph Line in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 86, July 28, D. A.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. F. W. Sibley, on the expiration of which he will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 141, Aug. 14, D. D.).

One month, to apply for extension of six months, 2d Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to take effect just prior to the close of navigation on the Upper Missouri River (S. O. 143, Aug. 6, D. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 2d Cav. (S. O. Aug. 6, W. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John C. Thompson and 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., per par. 3, S. O. 50, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. P.).

Capt. Oscar Elting, 2d Lieut. William D. Beach and George L. Converse, Jr., are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 95, and par. 3, S. O. 37, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 75, Aug. 4, D. P.).

Capt. D. Monaghan, Geo. A. Drew, 1st Lieut. C. Morton and Geo. K. Hunter, members, G. C.-M. at Fort McKinney, W. T., Aug. 18 (S. O. 74, Aug. 4, D. P.).

To Join.—Capt. J. P. Walker, now in Washington, D. C., will join his troop (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.).

Co. M, 3d Cavalry.—A letter from this command to the JOURNAL is as follows:

CAMP 2½ MILES FROM FORT MCKINNEY, WYO., August 1, 1881.

Co. M, 3d Cav., moved from the post on July 27 for the purpose of cutting logs to build stables. A detachment of one sergeant and six privates were left in charge of company property and quarters. Capt. D. Monahan and 1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter were both with the company, which is to cut 900 logs 12 feet long, and 100 logs 23 feet long. On Sunday, July 31, an order was sent by the commanding officer of Fort McKinney for the company to repair at once to the further canon (about 2 miles from our camp), and there fight the fire which was rapidly coming towards the post. The order was obeyed at once. The entire company, commanded by Capt. D. Monahan, started out and fought in the timber until 1 o'clock A. M., and on our return to camp found that our tents had been packed on wagons and also our blankets. The wagons were at once unloaded, supper prepared, and the men being too tired did not pitch tents, but slept on the ground. The entire country for miles around was on fire, and the sight was grand. Major Mears, 9th Inf., and a detachment from the different companies at Fort McKinney remained out until morning and did excellent work.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. F. D. Grant, from Troop G to M; 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, from Troop M to G (S. O. Aug. 9, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, with authority to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Platte, and with permission to apply for extension of two months, Capt. A. E. Woodson, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieuts. J. N. Glass, G. H. Sands, members, and 1st Lieut. G. E. Overton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., Aug. 5 (S. O. 85, July 26, D. A.).

Major James Biddle is detailed as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Grant, A. T., by par. 1, S. O. 85, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 87, July 29, D. A.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. W. L. Foulk, still further extended three months on account of sickness (S. O. Aug. 9, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private William T. Dalby, Co. F, Hospital Steward of the 3d class, is relieved from duty at Whipple Bks. A. T., and will report to the C. O. Fort Verde, A. T., for duty (S. O. 86, July 28, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. H. J. Nowlan, E. G. Mathey, and 1st Lieut. L. E. Hare, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Totten, D. T., Aug. 15 (S. O. 142, Aug. 5, D. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. Joseph H. Cornell, Troop E, is detailed for duty on U. S. Mil. Telegraph Service and will take charge of repair station at Smithville, D. T. (S. O. 139, Aug. 1, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Detached Service.—Col. Thomas H. Neill is appointed to act as inspector on certain horses on hand at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Bks. Mo. (S. O. Aug. 9, W. D.).

Rejoin.—Capt. A. P. Caraher will return to Fort McIntosh, Tex., from Washington, D. C. (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Assignment to Duty.—Major G. V. Henry will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico, for assignment (S. O. 154, Aug. 2, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, president; 1st Lieuts. S. R. Colladay and T. W. Jones, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Aug. 10 (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Inspection of Militia Camps.—Major B. T. Frank, stationed at Fort Trumbull, is detailed to visit the encampments of, and to inspect and to report upon, the 1st and 2d Brigades, Massachusetts militia, in accordance with request of the Governor of the State. The camps will be at South Framingham, Mass.—that of the 2d Brigade Sept. 6 to 10 next, and of the 1st Brigade Sept. 20 to 24 next (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, of Aug. 3, directing Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., to inspect the money accounts of 1st Lieut. C. L. Gurley, 6th Inf., are confirmed (S. O. 155, Aug. 3, D. M.).



**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. W. P. Vose, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Aug. 8 (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.)

#### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. John G. Turnbull, president; 1st Lieuts. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Joseph M. Califf, Clarence A. Postley, John E. Myers, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, members, and 3d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Aug. 11 (S. O. 138, Aug. 9, D. E.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Four days, to commence Aug. 11, 1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 140, Aug. 11, D. E.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. C. C. Wolcott, ten days (S. O. 137, Aug. 8, D. E.)

**Enlisted Men.**—1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, seven days (S. O. 28, Aug. 11, M. D. A.)

**Enlisted Men.**—The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will grant Private Emil Goodman, Bat. A, a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after his enlistment (S. O. 137, Aug. 8, D. E.)

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Actg. Sig. Officer, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 155, Aug. 3, D. M.)

**1st Lieut. H. B. Anderson** will accompany the Comdr. Div. of Pacific on a tour of inspection to Southern Oregon (S. O. 130, Aug. 1, M. D. P.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. Wm. Everett, member, G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 118, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 127, July 28, M. D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, Major Alexander Piper (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

**Relieved.**—Capt. Frank G. Smith is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 118, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 127, July 28, M. D. P.)

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. Charles Morris is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., to take effect Sept. 1, 1881, and will join his battery (S. O., Aug. 6, W. D.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

**Assigned to Duty.**—1st Lieut. D. M. Scott is assigned to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O. 156, Aug. 4, D. M.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Fergus Walker, R. G. Heiner, 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, and 2d Lieut. N. P. Phister, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Aug. 10 (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.)

**Indian Scouts.**—1st Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st Inf., in charge of the Tonkawa Indians at Fort Griffin, Tex., will forward the six Indian scouts, recently enlisted by him, to Abilene, Tex., where they will report to Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Texas, for duty with the expedition organized under par. 5, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.)

**Insane Soldier.**—The C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., will forward Private John Leonard, Co. C, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 95, Aug. 1, D. T.)

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. John H. Page is placed on temporary duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Missouri (S. O. 80, Aug. 4, M. D. M.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

**Relieved.**—2d Lieut. L. A. Lovring is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, and will report, in person, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. P.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. E. Rice, Adjt., member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 5 (S. O. 140, Aug. 2, D. D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

**Change of Station.**—To carry into effect the directions contained in G. O. 10, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Missouri, the four companies of the 6th Inf. now in the Ute country will, as soon as expedient, march to the new Ute Agency at the junction of the Green and White Rivers, Utah. Upon his arrival at that point the C. O. of the battalion will report for orders to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte. Upon the arrival at White River, Colo., of the Hdqrs and companies of the 14th Inf., the Hdqrs and companies of the 6th Inf., now at White River, Colo., and Snake River, W. T., will march to Rawlins, W. T., where they will receive orders from the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 157, Aug. 5, D. M.)

**To be Relieved.**—Upon the arrival at Cheyenne, W. T., of the companies of the 14th Inf. destined to Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, the C. O. of the Battalion will detail a detachment which will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., and relieve the detachment of the 6th Inf. now there (S. O. 75, Aug. 4, D. P.)

**To Join.**—2d Lieut. J. J. Shaw, when relieved from charge of the supply depot at Rawlins, W. T., will join his company (S. O. 153, Aug. 1, D. M.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieuts. William Quinton, A. H. Jackson, E. E. Hardin, Adjts., 2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson, members, and 3d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 5 (S. O. 140, Aug. 2, D. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. Wm. H. McMillin, Fort Bidwell, Cal., will join his company, K, at Benicia Bks, Cal., as soon as 2d Lieut. J. A. Hutton, Jr., reports for duty with his company, H (S. O. 131, Aug. 2, M. D. P.)

**Enlisted Men.**—The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., will detail a non-commissioned officer of his command to relieve Sergt. Michael Boylan, Co. F, on extra duty as overseer of prisoners working under the direction of the Depot Quartermaster Presidio of San Francisco. On being relieved, Sergt. Boylan will be sent to join his company at Angel Island (S. O. 129, July 30, M. D. P.)

The enlisted men of the 8th Inf. on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., in connection with prisoners, will be reduced to a guard of two non-commissioned officers and eight privates. All men in excess of that number will be sent to join their companies without delay (S. O. 130, Aug. 1, M. D. P.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by S. O. 74, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte

and is detailed as Judge-Advocate of the same Court (S. O. 75, Aug. 4, D. P.)

**Capt. Frederick Mears**, president; Capt. Alphens H. Bowman, 1st Lieut. William E. Hoffman, Charles M. Rockefeller, 2d Lieut. Thomas S. McCaleb, members, and 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McKinney, W. T., Aug. 18 (S. O. 74, Aug. 4, D. P.)

**Relieved.**—1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by S. O. 74, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 75, Aug. 4, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of thirty-five days, 1st Lieut. J. McB. Stempel, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 72, Aug. 1, D. P.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

**Lieut. Paulding.**—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., on Aug. 22, 1881, for the trial of 2d Lieut. William Paulding, 10th Inf. Detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. C. L. Best, 1st Art., president; Capt. Edward R. Warner, 3d Art.; Capt. James B. Kelly, 3d Art.; Capt. Thos. Ward, 1st Art.; Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Selmer, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 139, Aug. 10, D. E.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, Capt. F. E. Lacey, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 135, Aug. 4, D. E.)

Twenty days, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 140, Aug. 11, D. E.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, three days (S. O., Aug. 6, W. D.)

**Inspection of Militia Camps.**—Col. H. B. Clitz, stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., is detailed to be present during the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, Conn., for six days, commencing Sept. 5 next (S. O. 139, Aug. 10, D. E.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to take effect Sept. 20, 1881 (S. O. 143, Aug. 6, D. D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. F. Von Schrader is detailed as Signal Officer for the Dept. of Arizona, and will assume charge of the construction, operation, and maintenance of all the lines of telegraph recently under charge of 1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, 1st Cav., Actg. Sig. Officer. Lieut. Von Schrader will establish his office and station at Prescott, A. T. These transfers will be made to date June 30, 1881 (S. O. 85, July 26, D. A.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., on public business (S. O. 85, July 26, D. A.)

**Assignment to Duty.**—1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, Signal Officer of the Dept. of Arizona, is appointed A. A. Q. M., in connection with the Mil. Telegraph Line in this Dept. (S. O. 86, July 28, D. A.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major M. A. Cochran, president; Capt. M. H. Stacey, J. L. Viven, and 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Fort Grant, A. T., Aug. 5 (S. O. 85, July 26, D. A.)

**Relieved.**—Major M. A. Cochran is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed by par. 1, S. O. 85, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 87, July 29, D. A.)

**Rejoin.**—2d Lieut. Robert K. Evans, having complied with par. 2, S. O. 78, Dept. of Arizona, will return to his station, Whipple Bks, A. T. (S. O. 125, July 26, M. D. P.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Robert T. Matthias, Co. C, 12th Inf., Hospital Steward, 3d class, is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will report to the C. O. at Fort Verde, A. T., relieving Private William T. Dalby, Co. F, 6th Cav., Hospital Steward, 3d class, who will proceed to Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 87, July 29, D. A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

**Detached Service.**—Major J. J. Van Horn, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence and reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico on July 17, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Union, N. M., to which post he will proceed and assume command (S. O. 93, Aug. 1, D. N. M.)

**Revoked.**—Par. 3, S. O. 14, June 27, 1881, from the War Dept., relating to 1st Lieut. H. Gilman, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

**Change of Station.**—Par. 4, S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, is so far modified as to direct the four companies, 14th Inf., moving to the Cantonment Uncompaghe, Col., to proceed by way of Cheyenne, W. T., and Denver, Col., to Sergeant's Station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and march thence to their destination; leaving Cheyenne with subsistence for twenty days, and reporting departure to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 73, Aug. 2, D. P.)

**Detached Service.**—Upon the arrival at Cheyenne, Wyo., of the companies of the 14th Inf. destined to Cantonment on the Uncompaghe, the C. O. of the Battalion will detach one commissioned officer, two non-commissioned officers, and ten privates, who will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., and relieve the detachment of the 6th Inf. now there (S. O. 75, Aug. 4, D. P.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. S. R. Stafford will at once proceed from Santa Fe to Fort Wingate, N. M., and carry out instructions sent him by the Com' Gen. in connection with his late duties as A. C. S. at that post (S. O. 94, Aug. 2, D. N. M.)

**ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 15TH INF., JULY 1, 1881.**—**Headquarters, Fort Stanton, N. M.:** Adjts. Geo. H. Kline, Post Adjts. and Ord. Offs.: Q. M. D. H. Clark, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 3d Lt. E. Lloyd, Fort Bayard, N. M.: Lt. Col. P. T. Swaine, comdg. regt. and post; Capt. H. H. Humphreys, E.; 1st Lt. L. H. Walker, E. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lt. J. A. Maney, E. Fort Cummings, N. M.; Maj. N. W. Osborne, Capt. H. Jewett, D.; 2d Lt. W. F. Blauvelt, D. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Fort Union, N. M.: Capt. E. W. Whitmore, F.; 2d Lt. W. T. May, F.; Fort Craig, N. M.: Capt. J. W. Bean, H.; Fort Marcy, N. M.: Capt. C. McKibbin, I. Fort Selden, N. M.: 1st Lt. W. O. Cory, K.; 2d Lt. D. W. Mitchell, K, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Fort Bliss, Tex.: Capt. H. B. Brinkerhoff, A.; 1st Lt. G. C. McQuinn, G.; 1st Lt. T. F. Davis, A, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lt. S. C. Plummer, G. On Detached Service: Capt. W. T. Hartz, K, under orders A. G. O.; 1st Lt. S. R. Stafford, C, at Ft. Wingate, G. C. M. Ser.; 1st Lt. D. B. Burnam, D, on rec'd. service; 1st Lt. G. A. Cornish, I at Arboles, Colo.; 2d Lt. C. E. Garst, C, conc. routing telegraph line; 2d Lt. A. R. Paxton, I, at Ft. Craig, N. M. On Sick Leave: Col. Geo. P. Buell; Capt. Chas. Steelhammer, G; Capt. G. J. Horkley, B; Capt. O. H. Conrad, C; 1st Lt. C. M. De Lany, H; 1st Lt. T. Smith, F. On Leave: 1st Lt. G. F. Cooke, B; 2d Lt. S. S. Fague, H; 2d Lt. A. S. Rowan, A.

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. James M. Burns will report in person to Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., at Camp Porter,

M. T., for duty with escort to working parties on extension N. P. R. R., between Little Missouri and Tongue Rivers (S. O. 143, Aug. 6, D. D.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major J. S. Conrad, president; Capt. M. McArthur, 1st Lieut. F. D. Garretty, members, and 2d Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Totten, D. T., Aug. 15 (S. O. 142, Aug. 5, D. D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 157, Aug. 10, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

**Relieved.**—The session of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 113, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, being unexpectedly prolonged, in order to enable him to reach his post before winter sets in, Capt. Cass Durham is relieved from duty as a member, and will proceed to his station at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 139, Aug. 1, D. D.)

**Recruits.**—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause seventy-five recruits to be prepared and forwarded without delay under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 18th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 5, W. D.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. P. H. Remington is ordered to take charge of a detachment of General Service recruits, musicians and artificers, ordered to leave the Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Aug. 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will be reported to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment (Order 157, Aug. 10, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major C. R. Layton, president; 1st Lieuts. Paul Harwood, Alfred Reynolds, members, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Aug. 8 (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.)

**Insane Soldier.**—The C. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex., will forward Private Joseph Smith, Co. E, an insane soldier, via San Antonio, Tex., to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.)

#### 31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

**Assigned to Duty.**—Capt. William F. Spurgin will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point for assignment to duty at the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.)

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 95, Aug. 1, D. T.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

**Leave of Absence.**—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Charles Bird, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 135, Aug. 4, D. E.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

**ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 24TH INF., AUG. 1, 1881.**—**Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard**, commanding—**Headquarters, Fort Supply, Ind. T.:** Col. J. H. Potter, en route to join regt. and post from detached service; 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Post Adjts., Treas., Actg. Sig. Off., and Ord. Offs.: 1st Lieut. J. I. Kane, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Chaplain J. C. Lavery, Supt. of Post Schools; Capt. F. M. Crandal, A. Capt. L. Johnson, G.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis, G.; 1st Lieut. H. Wygant, A.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Leavell, G.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., A. **Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, E. T.:** Major B. F. O'Brien, comdg.; Capt. C. C. Hood, F.; Capt. J. B. Nixon, B; Capt. A. C. Markley, I; 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessels, F; 1st Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, B; 1st Lieut. A. A. Angur, I; 2d Lieut. J. J. Brereton, F; 2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley, I, Post Adjts., Provost Marshal, Actg. Sig. and Engr. Offs.: 2d Lieut. J. E. Brett, B. **Fort Sill, Ind. T.:** Capt. J. N. Morgan, K; Capt. J. M. Thompson, D; Capt. B. M. Custer, C; 1st Lieut. J. H. Pierce, Post Adjts., Treas., and Actg. Sig. Offs.: 1st Lieut. F. H. Mills, K, on temp. duty with Co. K; 2d Lieut. W. Black, K; 2d Lieut. A. M. Palmer, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and Actg. Ord. Off.; 2d Lieut. F. B. McCoy, C. **Fort Reno, Ind. T.:** Capt. J. W. Clous, K; 1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett, E, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Hovey, E. **Fort Elliott, Tex.:** 1st Lieut. O. J. Crane, C, in temporary command, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. H. Dodge, Jr., H. **On Detached Service:** Capt. J. G. Gilmore, H, on Gen. Rec. Ser. at Columbus, O.; 1st Lieut. John L. Gem, H, on D. S. Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics, Galveston University, Galveston, Wis.

**Enlisted Men.**—A furlough for one month is granted Private Hilliard Mays, Co. D (S. O. 153, Aug. 8, D. M.)

#### 35TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T., with permission to apply through Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Missouri for extension of three months (S. O. 139, Aug. 1, D. D.)

**Recruits Assigned.**—The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will forward thirty colored infantry recruits for Fort Randall, via Running Water, Dakota Territory, for assignment to the 25th Infantry (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.)

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 6, 1881.**

2d Lieutenant Enno F. Wenckebach, 6th Infantry—Resigned July 31, 1881.

**NOTE.**—No List of Casualties was issued for the week ending July 30, 1881.

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—The C. O. of Fort Dodge, Kas., at Dodge City, Kas., on a certain quantity of corn which has been reported as being damaged (S. O. 153, Aug. 6, D. M.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 5. Detail: Five officers of the 7th Inf., and one officer each of the Med. Dept. and 5th Inf.

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Aug. 8. Detail: Four officers of the 20th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 2d Art. At Fort Stockton, Tex., Aug. 10. Detail: Three officers of the 10th Cav.; four of the 1st Inf., and one of the Med. Dept. At Fort Totten, D. T., Aug. 15. Detail: Four officers of the 17th Inf., and three of the 7th Cav.

At Fort Grant, A. T., Aug. 5. Detail: Four officers of the 12th Inf.; three of the 6th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort McKinney, W. T., Aug. 18. Detail: Six officers of the 9th Inf., and four of the 3d Cav.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Aug. 11. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Art.

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 22, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Wm. Paulding, 10th Inf. (For officers detailed for the Court see 10th Inf.)

**Boards of Survey.**—A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., will convene at



the San Antonio Depot, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of one bale of great coats, shipped to the care of the Depot Q. M., San Antonio, Tex., on bill of lading No. 146, dated St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1881 (S. O. 95, Aug. 1, D. T.)

A Board of Survey is constituted to meet at the Q. M. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 1, to examine and report upon the responsibility for delay in delivery of stores shipped from Alamosa to Uncompahgre, Colo., on Bill of Lading No. 89, dated June 4, 1881. Detail for the Board: Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, 19th Inf. (S. O. 153, Aug. 1, D. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Clayton Hale, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, 22d Inf., and 2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., will convene at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, on Aug. 6, to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility for the alleged deficiency in a lot of printing material (S. O. 96, Aug. 4, D. T.)

A Board of Survey will convene, Aug. 3, at the Subsistence Storehouse at Fort Marcy, N. M., to examine and report upon certain deficiency in 1 box 400 cigars, and for which Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., is accountable. Detail for the Board: Major T. C. H. Smith, Paymaster; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj. 9th Cav. (S. O. 94, Aug. 2, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Fort Meade, D. T., on Monday, Aug. 22, for the purpose of examining into and fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain property pertaining to the Signal Service, for which 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Art., Actg. Sig. Officer, is responsible. Detail for the Board: Capt. Henry Jackson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devo, 25th Inf. (S. O. 143, Aug. 6, D. D.)

**Military Prisoners.**—In consideration of his good conduct while undergoing confinement and his long and faithful service in the Army, the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private John Rebstock, Co. B, 1st Cav., is remitted (G. C. M. O. 34, July 22, D. C.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Charles T. Sweet, late Private Co. K, 1st Inf., is remitted (S. O. 94, July 29, D. T.)

In the cases of Private Harman Morganrot, Gen. Service, formerly of Co. K, 1st Cav.; Private Aaron Fuhrman, Co. A, 1st Cav., and David E. Hade, formerly Private Co. C, 6th Cav., the portions of the sentences remaining unexecuted on Aug. 8 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C. M. O. 71, July 27, M. D. P.)

**Chin-Strap on New Helmet.**—In regard to the proper manner of wearing the chin-strap on the new helmet the Adjutant-General of the Army, in letter dated August 8, 1881, states that "the chain chin-strap on the helmet should be worn on the chin, by officers, on all duties under arms, or when in full dress uniform" (G. O. 5, Aug. 9, M. D. A.)

**Soldiers' Homes.**—In War Department letter dated Aug. 6, the Secretary of War directs that, hereafter, in all applications for admission of enlisted men to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., it must be distinctly stated, by the immediate commanding officer, whether or not the soldier is able to travel without an attendant (G. O. 4, Aug. 8, D. E.)

**Promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers.**—In War Department letters of July 30, the Adjutant-General of the Army instructs Department commanders as follows in regard to examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion to second lieutenants, under existing laws and orders:

In ordering the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion to second lieutenant, under the provisions of sec. 4, act of June 13, 1878, and G. O. 62, as amended by G. O. 68, series of 1878, Headquarters of the Army, department commanders have, in several instances, ordered the examination of applicants who are over the prescribed age, or who are married, or of non-commissioned officers of the several staff departments who had not been recommended for such examination by the chiefs of such departments.

The Secretary of War therefore directs that the attention of department commanders be invited to the provisions contained in the concluding clause of section 4 of the act heretofore cited, under which no non-commissioned officer belonging to any staff department may be examined unless his promotion is recommended by the chief of such department, and his examination ordered by the Secretary of War. The Secretary further directs that no man over thirty years of age or who is married, be recommended or examined, and that no non-commissioned officer of the General Service serving in a department be examined unless his promotion shall have been recommended by his department or division commander.

**News from Fort Sully.**—A correspondent, writing to the Press and Dakotian of Aug. 4, says: The pay day hop is over. It happened last Friday, and was one of the best ever given at this post. The music was furnished by members of the band. . . . Rev. Dr. Crocker, the post chaplain, and family have gone East on a tour of relaxation, but principally for the benefit of Miss May Crocker's health, which has been failing somewhat. . . . Some of the cavalry officers from the two companies that are now in West Pierre, are here on a visit. They will be entertained by the officers of this garrison, and serenaded this evening by the 11th band. Truly this is a fun-loving community. 'There is another hop on the tapis for next week. The two companies of the 11th that are in Fort Pierre will probably be back by that time. . . . A German woman, who had lately arrived from the mother country, has just died in the Fort Bennett hospital, of typhoid fever. She was working as servant to Lieutenant Hoffman and family. . . . Mr. Carlin, Captain Wheeler's assistant in Pierre, and nephew of Lieut. Col. Carlin, of the 17th Infantry, was here on a visit last Sunday, accompanied by one of the business men of Pierre. They came up on a pleasure trip and did Sully and Bennett.

**Camp Verde Abandoned.**—Freight Contractor Randol has been notified by the Chief Quartermaster that he will be required to furnish, immediately, transportation for removing 100,000 pounds of Government property at the Verde to Camp Wallapai. This order looks as though the Verde was doomed to abandonment forever. It will be a sad stroke to the Verde people, but they must make the best of it possible. When mining was in its infancy, before railroads penetrated the territory from all directions, the money distributed by Uncle Sam was very acceptable and a great help, but we must not expect this state of affairs to continue forever. The infant territory is now a grown up child, somewhat spoiled, that is eminently qualified to exist without the aid of ever so much Government patronage. Let our people prepare for a new routine of business affairs.—Arizona Miner, July 29.

**Orders Amended.**—S. O. 157 to read Springfield, Mass.

## RIGHTS OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

*The Secretary of the Navy not Authorized to Subject an Officer Retired for Disability under the Act of Feb. 21, 1861, to Re-examination.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1881.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ult. requests my opinion upon certain questions suggested by the 2d Comptroller in his communication to you of the 7th ult. (which accompanied that letter), arising in the matter of a claim made by Surg. John Thornley, U. S. N., retired, for the difference between one half of sea pay, and seventy-five per centum thereof, from March 3, 1873, to the present time.

It appears that Surgeon Thornley was retired under section 3 of the act of Feb. 21, 1861, chap. 49. Previous thereto he was examined by a board of medical officers, convened pursuant to an order of the Secretary of the Navy dated May 24, 1861, and found totally disqualified for the performance of his duties; the Board stating in their report, which bears date May 29, 1861, that, in their opinion, "his disability did not occur in the line of his duty."

By section 5 of the act of July 15, 1870, chap. 295, it was provided: "That from and after the 30th day of June, 1870, the pay of all officers of the Navy now or hereafter placed on the retired list shall, when not on active duty, be equal to one-half of the highest pay (i. e., sea pay) prescribed by this act for officers on the active whose grade corresponds to the grade held by such officers respectively at the time of such retirement," etc. Subsequently, by the act of March 3, 1873, chap. 230, it was provided: "That those officers on the retired list, and those hereafter retired, who were or who may be retired after forty years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, in conformity with section 1 of the act, December (21), 1861, and its amendments, dated June 25, 1864, or those who were or may be retired from incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to seventy-five per centum of the present sea pay of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement." These provisions (the former as modified by the latter) are embodied in section 1588, Rev. Stat.

Early in November, 1878, Surgeon Thornley made application for a further examination of his case, based on new evidence, tending, as he alleged, to show that the opinion of the board of medical officers in 1861 that his disability did not occur in the line of duty was erroneous. Therefore the Secretary of the Navy ordered a board of medical officers to convene at the Navy Department on the 12th of same month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and examine such documentary evidence as may be offered by Dr. Thornley, and, after a careful examination of all the evidence in the case, to report to the Department whether, in their opinion, his disabilities did or did not originate in the line of duty. The finding of the Board which convened pursuant to the order was that "the disability causing the retirement of Medical Director John Thornley, U. S. N., had its origin in the line of duty," etc. This finding was on Jan. 1, 1879, approved by the Secretary of the Navy in the following terms: "In accordance with the within proceedings and findings, it is the opinion of the Department that Medical Director John Thornley was, at the time of his retirement, incapacitated on account of causes occasioned while in the line of duty, and he will be so regarded on the records of the Department from this date."

Surgeon Thornley has never received the higher rate of pay (i. e., seventy-five per centum of sea pay) provided by the act of March 3, 1873, also by section 1588, Rev. Stat.

The questions suggested by the 2d Comptroller are these: "Whether the action of the Secretary of the Navy, last above quoted, is a valid decision in favor of Dr. Thornley, and if it is such, from what date the claimant is entitled to receive the higher rate of pay."

The answer to these questions depends upon the result of a preliminary inquiry which arises here, namely, whether the action of the Secretary of the Navy in 1878, in ordering a Board to reinvestigate the case of Surgeon Thornley, then on the retired list, and to report upon the origin of his disability, was authorized by law.

As already stated, Surgeon Thornley was retired under section 3 of the act of Feb. 21, 1861, Chap. 49, which authorized the President to place on a retired list any medical officer of the Navy who is now or may hereafter be, proved to be permanently incapable from physical or mental infirmity or further service at sea, etc. Under this provision it was immaterial whether the infirmity of the officer originated in the line of duty or not. Whatever the origin of the infirmity might be, if he was thereby rendered permanently incapable of further service at sea that was sufficient. Hence so far as the cause for retirement thereunder is concerned, the statement in the report of the board of medical officers of May 29, 1861, that Surgeon Thornley's disability "did not occur in the line of duty," must be deemed to be mere surplusage. An allegation of error in such statement, therefore, furnished no ground for re-examination of his case, if indeed a re-examination could have been had on any ground after his retirement.

Subsequent to the retirement of Surgeon Thornley, Congress by the 21st, 22nd and 23d section of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, Chap. 42, made new and enlarged provisions for the retirement of naval officers both of the line and staff. These provisions superseded all others previously in force; but they had no application to officers already retired under former laws except (in section 22) as to the pay of Captains, Commodores and Lieutenants, then on the retired list. Section 23 provided for the constitution of a retiring board which on finding an officer incapacitated for active service, was required to "report whether, in its judgment the incapacity resulted from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service, if so and the President approve of such judgment, the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the list of retired officers according to the provision (in sec. 22) of this act; but if such disability or incompetency proceeded from other causes, and the President concur in opinion with the board, the officer may be retired upon furlough pay or he shall be wholly retired from the service with one year's pay at the discretion of the President." Here the statutes divide the causes for retirement into two classes, making separate provisions for each class. These classes are: (1) where the incapacity results "from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service;" (2) where the disability or incompetency proceeds "from other causes."

The provisions of the Act of May 3, 1861, just adverted to are reproduced in the Revised Statutes, in Sections 1443 to 1445 inclusive.

It is to be observed that officers who had already been put on the retired list under previous laws, do not come within those provisions—that the retiring board constituted under the latter, is not authorized to inquire into the nature and

origin of the disabilities of such officers, but only into cases of officers on the active list which are referred thereto for examination. Nor am I able to find any provision of law which authorizes the case of an officer who was retired under the act of Sec. 21, 1861, by reason of being permanently incapable from physical or mental infirmity, of further service at sea, "and who remains on the retired list by virtue of such retirement, to be reinvestigated by a board with a view to determine whether his incapacity resulted from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein or from any other incident of service," etc.

A reinvestigation in such case, without authority of Congress, even if the fact thereby found were that the infirmity resulted from some one or more of the last mentioned causes, could not be made the basis of any change in regard to the cause of the officer's retirement, nor confer upon him any rights to which he would not otherwise be entitled.

By the acts of July 15, 1870, and March 3, 1873, cited above, regulating the pay of retired officers, the provision of which, as heretofore stated, are embodied in sec. 1588, Revised Statutes, two rates of pay are established, viz., seventy-five per centum of sea pay, and one half of sea pay. The former rate applies to (see sec. 1588) all officers of the Navy (1) "who have been retired after forty-five years' service, after reaching the age of sixty-two years." These officers were retired under sec. 1 of the act of December 31, 1861, chap. 1, amended by the act of June 25, 1864, chap. 152; (2) "for who have been, or may be retired after 40 years' service, upon their own application to the President," retirement in case was formerly provided for by sec. 21 of the act of August 3, 1861, and is now, by sec. 1443, Rev. Stat.; (3) "or on attaining the age of sixty-two years," retirement in this case was formerly provided for by sec. 1 of the act of December 21, 1861, and is now, by sec. 1444, Rev. Stat.; (4) "or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein," under sec. 23 of the act of August 3, 1861, sec. 1453, Rev. Stat. The latter rate is applicable to "all other officers on the retired list," terms which are undoubtedly broad enough to comprehend those who were retired under the act of Feb. 21, 1861, or being permanently incapable from physical or mental infirmity of further service at sea.

In reference to the last mentioned act I have already remarked that it was not material to inquire whether the infirmity of the officer originated in the line of duty or not; such inquiry cannot now be deemed material in the case of an officer retired thereunder from the fact that by subsequent legislation provision has been made for two different rates of pay, of which the higher rate applies to officers who were retired under later acts for specific causes, including (inter alia) wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, while the lower rate applies to all other retired officers not embraced in that class. If the cause for the retirement under the act of Feb. 21, 1861 (i. e., permanent incapability from physical or mental infirmity of further service at sea), does not place the officer among those who are entitled to the higher rate, nothing can be done by executive action to put him there without the aid of further legislation.

Upon the whole I am of the opinion that the Secretary of the Navy in 1878 was not authorized by law to submit the case of Surgeon Thornley to a medical board for re-examination as to the origin of the disability for which he was retired, and that the Secretary's decision, based on the report of that board, is without any legal effect as regards the cause for retirement in the case of that officer, or his rights to pay.

I am, yours respectfully,  
WAYNE MACVEIGH, Att'y General.

## A NOVEL LIFE-SAVING BUOY.

THE life-saving buoy of Mr. James Sample, one of which has recently been built in England for trial, is pear-shaped, and is constructed of the best Weardeale steel throughout in order to combine lightness with strength. It is 8 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. high, and will hold 16 persons with provisions for a month or more, with a double bottom, in which four water tight compartments are placed, to be used for fresh water and provisions, the arrangement being such that as one compartment is emptied it will be filled with salt water, and by this means the efficient balance of the buoy will be maintained. The inside is fitted with comfortable seats all round, underneath these being spacious lockers for storing provisions. The fixed iron steps up the sides lead to a round door on the top, fitted with a ventilator, which works, on a delicate balance with a spiral spring, in such a way that should the buoy become immersed or drawn down in the vortex caused by a sinking vessel, the valve will immediately be closed by the pressure of the water on the top, hermetically sealing the buoy, and causing it to bound up bladder-like. Three other automatic ventilators run round the sides. It is claimed that the buoy may be thrown into the water in any position, and will immediately right itself, and that people, in case of a vessel foundering at sea, have only to get inside, cut the lashings, and close the door to be perfectly safe. Chains are provided round the outside of the buoy on the water line for persons to cling to, who in their hurry to escape from a sinking ship may be thrown into the water. Any water that may find its way into the interior can be removed by means of a force pump. Internally the new invention is lighted in the day time by five round brass side lights, especially strong, made to open, and by means of which the lashings can be cut when the exigencies of the moment demand it. At night a lamp adds to the comfort of the occupants, while its rays reflected through the side ports will indicate to passing vessels the nature of the craft, and the necessity of a rescue. In fine weather, the windows, which are above the water line, and the top can be opened. There are two holes in the sides with removable screw cap pieces, which may be utilised for rowing, telescopic oars—15 feet long—being provided in lengths of two feet each, so as to be stowed away in the smallest possible compass. In addition to this the buoy is fitted with a movable stern and rudder, the latter worked from the inside by an ingenious arrangement. Sails are also provided to fit in at each side, which will give the buoy a nautical aspect, and enable it to travel in a favorable wind at the rate of from four to five knots an hour. It is calculated that two of the buoys will not occupy as much space on board ship as one large lifeboat, while owing to their conical shape it is almost impossible that the waves can injure or break them in anything like the way in which ship's boats too often are damaged.



## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. R. A. LOVELL, U. S. A., is at Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains, Greene county, N. Y.

LIEUT. LUIGI LOMIA, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family were registered in Paris this week.

MASTER C. H. LYETH and Cadet Midshipman J. B. Blish, U. S. N. were registered this week at the Hotel Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

A DISPATCH from Annapolis of August 8 says: Candidates for admission into the Naval Academy as cadet engineers are arriving daily for the competitive examination, which takes place next month.

THE Castroville (Tex.) *Quill* of July 31 says: Col. A. J. Dallas, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dallas, came down from Fort Duncan Tuesday, en route to San Antonio, whither they go to meet the young ladies of the family, who are just returning from school. Col. Dallas will return with his family in a few weeks. . . . Lieut. J. L. Bullis, accompanied by his wife, came in from the west last Tuesday and left next day for San Antonio. He will get a leave of absence shortly, and return to Western Texas on a visit.

AT 237 East Broadway, New York city, there is a "mission" for sick children. The *Times* says: The mission has a little fund at its disposal for the payment of car fares, which is contributed by an Army officer in Washington whose son recently died. The boy had a little savings box, into which he and his father dropped their odd pennies, and when it was filled, by some happy freak of sentiment the amount found its way into the treasury of the mission for the purpose just specified. The son died. But the father, in memory of his child, preserved the savings box, and continued to drop his stray pennies into it for the benefit of the mission, thus saving many a feeble mother from walking squares with an infant in arms. It is seldom, however, that such touches of sentiment hallow the hard prosaic work of the mission.

THE *Pioneer Press* of August 4 says: 1st Lieut. William E. Kingsbury, 11th Infantry, passed through the city yesterday en route to Camp Poplar River, M. T., the station of his company. He has been absent East on sick leave for some time, and hardly seems to be in condition yet for active service. . . . Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Infantry, and Mrs. Kendrick are visiting their daughter, Mrs. S. C. Cook, at her residence, 489 Broadway, this city. They are on their way to New York, where they contemplate passing the winter.

MR. GOSLING, editor of the Castroville (Tex.) *Quill*, informs us that the subscriptions towards presenting Lieut. Bullis, 24th Infantry, in recognition of his services to the people of Western Texas, are even better than has been heretofore represented. Over \$200 have already been collected, and from \$300 to \$500 are expected. The *Quill* of July 31 publishes numerous letters from subscribers which are highly commendatory of Lieut. Bullis. One says: "I do hope enough will be subscribed to give him a sword clean, handsome, bright and true, as his own honest, modest bravery." Another says: "Bullis has identified himself so thoroughly and fearlessly with the interests of our frontier people that we ought to give him a memento of our regard for him." Another: "I am an admirer and endorser of Bullis's style and manner of protecting our frontier people."

CAPT. A. S. DAGGETT, 2d Infantry, is summering with his family in New York State.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD has been invited to deliver the responses on the part of the Maine Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran Association, at their meeting, to Governor Plaisted's address of welcome.

NOT a hundred years ago, and not a hundred miles from Knightsbridge, the officers of a regiment gave a grand ball. It is said to have cost each of the hosts from £90 to £100, and everybody knows pretty well that this is much more than some of them could afford. The Emperor of Germany, on the other hand, like a wisely thrifty Hohenzollern, as he is, when the guards wished to celebrate the coming of age of his grandson, expressly discouraged the festivities on the ground of the expense. The Danish officers, by the way, are reported to have refused to entertain the officers of the British fleet on the ground that it would cost each of them from two to three months' pay, and very sensible they were. Let us have these international hospitalities by all means, but let the cost come out of international exchequers.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

AT the recent trial at Vallejo of Perry Guthrie, a duty sergeant of the *Pensacola*, for shooting a man in the street, Lieut. T. S. Phelps, T. B. M. Mason and J. D. Adams, U. S. N., and Sailmaker John Roddy and Carpenter Henry Williams were witnesses for the defence, all giving the accused an excellent character.

ELEVEN French artillerymen were injured, four of them very severely, by an explosion in the government cartridge factory at Perpignan, Aug. 8.

GEN. G. G. DINKELL, in a letter to the Nashville *American*, shows how the sum of \$108,000 in gold was paid to the soldiers of his own brigade, and those of Vaughan, Duke, Ferguson and others, who accompanied Jefferson Davis in his last march:

At Abbeville Court-house, S. C., on the night of May 1, we were ordered to march promptly for Washington, Ga., at 1 o'clock. I was directed to furnish four additional wagons to transport the specie, and Gen. Breckinridge in person directed Gen. Duke, with his brigade, to guard the specie train. We crossed the Savannah river and halted near Washington, Ga., about sunrise on the morning of the 2d of May. The specie train was parked in a lot near a house occupied by Gen. Breckinridge for headquarters. The specie was taken into his room. I was present part of the time. The first box opened contained bullion and was sealed up again. By direction of Gen. Breckinridge, muster-rolls of all troops present were made out. This money for the troops,

upward of \$108,000, was turned over to Maj. E. C. White, my division quartermaster (he being the senior quartermaster present), and the amount due each soldier, \$26.25, was paid through the regimental quartermaster on each muster-roll. Each officer and soldier, including infantry and cavalry, as well as Gen. John C. Breckinridge, received just the same amount, \$26.25. Maj. White, after the payments were all made, handed me a report in writing of the amount received by him and the payments made to each command, showing how he had disbursed the \$108,000. This report I brought home with me, but have lost or mislaid it. Maj. White was a citizen of Anne Arundel county, Md., but of late I have been unable to learn his address.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of Aug. 7, says: Lieutenant and Mrs. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Infantry, who are visiting their son-in-law, Mr. Stephen C. Cook, of this city, were at Fort Buford when Sitting Bull came in, and secured a number of novel trophies which have greatly interested the many who have seen them. . . . Yesterday morning Major J. H. Donaldson and Lieut. H. M. Creel, U. S. A., arrived from Fort Totten and the Devil's lake region. Major Donaldson describes the region visited as one of the most beautiful in the Northwest; it will soon become productive and thickly populated. On Thursday night the gentlemen camped at Ojada, at the end of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad, where they were overtaken by the heavy storm, which continued in that section from midnight, until yesterday morning. All the grain passed on the way to Minneapolis is looking well. During the summer Lieut. Creel has been engaged in making surveys of the north shore of Devil's lake, and, though a young officer, has rendered the Government service of conspicuous excellence.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., not unknown to fame as the seat of our National Armory, has lately made more of a noise in the world than usual, in consequence of a Drummer's Tournament which took place there on Thursday of last week. Thirteen drum-majors and an innumerable host of drummers stirred the martial hearts of the inhabitants, and to those who like the music of the drum the occasion was a treat seldom experienced and certainly never to be forgotten.

COMMANDER A. MENSING, of the Imperial German navy, has recently received his commission as naval attaché to the German Legation at Washington, though his appointment dates back to May. Commander Mensing has the good fortune to be married to an American lady, which makes him quite at home in this country.

GENS. OSMONT and Cerez, of the French army, have been placed on the retired list.

THE *Celestial Empire* says: "We learn from good authority that the report that Commodore Shufeldt is to come to China to assume the command of the Chinese navy, for the purpose of reorganizing it, is inaccurate. It is officially declared that Commodore Shufeldt is appointed only for the purpose of specially giving the Legation at Peking the benefit of his experience, in case of an attempt being made to reopen relations with Korea by, we presume, force of arms."

COLUMBIA'S *United Service* for August contains The Akhal Tekke Expedition, by a Russian officer, translated by Lieut. Col. Brown, R. E.; Continuation of Captain Kinks: Some Considerations on Musketry; "Which of the two died first?" A legal article by Sir Sherton Baker, Barrister at Law; The Battle of Inkerman, considered from a French and Russian Point of View; Recollections of an Army Surgeon; Memoir of Major General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts; an article on Gibraltar; critical notices, obituaries and editorial notes.

MRS. ALBERT, wife of the late Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. N., died last Sunday, Aug. 7, at Philadelphia, and was buried from her late residence, 3713 Walnut street, in that city, on Tuesday, August 9.

MAJOR WROUGHTON and Captain Hussey, of the British army, were in New York this week.

MIDSHIPMAN J. H. LEE HOLCOMB, U. S. N., on duty under Prof. Newcomb, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, is building a dwelling on New Hampshire avenue, near Pacific circle, Washington, D. C.

ORVILLE L. GRANT, brother of Gen. Grant, died Aug. 5, in the Insane Asylum, at Morris Plains, N. J., of which institution he had been an inmate for some time. The funeral took place at Elizabeth, N. J., August 8, and was largely attended, Gen. Grant, and Col. F. Grant, U. S. A., being present with other members of the family. Mr. Grant's insanity first broke on the subject of his supposed enormous speculations; and his actual bargains or attempts at purchases, gave much trouble. But on other subjects his insanity was not shown, and he was always quiet and pleasant, and could be treated kindly and surrounded with comforts in the asylum.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of July 28, says: Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, of Arctic fame, is expected to arrive on the incoming steamer. . . . Chaplain David Wills, U. S. A., is now on duty at Fort Walla Walla, in a magnificent field for his labors. . . . Mrs. G. F. Plummer, of Portland, wife of the rector of Trinity Church, has been at the garrison for a week, the guest of Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A. . . . Surgeon John Moore, Medical Director of the Department, has gone to Puget Sound on a tour of inspection. He is accompanied by his family. . . . Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, on Friday left Vancouver to return to his post at Fort Townsend, having been relieved from Court-martial duty. . . . Lieut. T. T. Knox, 1st Cavalry, recently stationed at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, on yesterday left the barracks en route to his new station at Camp McDermitt, Nev. . . . Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cavalry, left on yesterday's steamer. He has in charge two military convicts to be delivered at Fort Alcatraz, San Francisco bay. . . . Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cavalry, is putting in a portion of his six months' leave in Washington Territory, but will return in a short time to his command at

Fort Concho, Texas. . . . A dispatch was received at headquarters to the effect that Hospital Steward Cassidy committed suicide at Camp Spokane that morning by shooting himself through the head. . . . Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. Engineer in charge of Government works on this coast, is now disposing of household effects in Portland, Or., preparatory to his departure for the East, about the 1st of August. He is succeeded by Captain Charles F. Powell, engineer in charge of the construction of the Cascade locks. . . . Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps, and his assistant Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cavalry, and, O. A. Holman, have finished astronomical observations at Colfax, W. T. They have gone to Lewiston, Idaho, to take similar observations. . . . Gen. O. D. Greene and Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, aide-de-camp on Gen. Wheaton's staff, returned from Fort Townsend on Friday. Gen. Greene carries around with him a lame leg as a reminder of his trip, but the injury is not considered very serious.

PAST ASSISTANT Engineer H. C. Beckwith, U. S. N., has been spending the past year at his old home in Chesterfield, Conn., which appears to agree with him quite as well as the mountain air of Colorado, but a hemorrhage now and then is a reminder that his old enemy has not yet left him.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* of August 4 says: Col. T. H. Stanton, chief paymaster, Department of the Platte, left Fort Russell on Thursday for Fort Omaha. . . . Gen. Hunt, the new colonel of the 14th Infantry, passed through Cheyenne Thursday en route to Fort Douglas to take command. His regiment will soon change to White river, and relieve the 6th Infantry, which has been there for over a year. The 6th will take post at Fort Douglas. . . . Col. Henry took his departure for Leavenworth Wednesday, and will henceforth be attached to the 9th Cavalry. Col. Henry's name will long be revered by the famous 3d Cavalry, to whose reputation he succeeded in adding much, a fact that is readily conceded by every officer and man in the regiment. . . . At Fort Russell, about 11.45 Tuesday evening, July 26th, the garrison was alarmed by the discharge of sentry guns and the sounding of bugles, the cause of which was the discovery of fire in the stables in the rear of the band quarters, owned by Sergt. Condrell. The fire was so well under way before its discovery that it was impossible to save all the property, and a horse and some poultry were destroyed in the flames. The soldiers worked with a good will to save what was possible, and with the assistance of the Babcock extinguisher the flames were subdued. The fire, no doubt, was the work of an incendiary. Sergt. Condrell estimates his loss at \$250.

MAJOR GUY V. HENRY, 10th Cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Stanton, and will take the field against the Mesquero Apaches.

A *World* reporter who interviewed Whittaker reports as follows: "He looked fat and hearty, and seemed to be in excellent spirits. His hair, which has grown long, was neatly combed, and many of his freckles had disappeared. His general appearance was that of a young man who was thoroughly enjoying his summer vacation. 'I haven't heard of anything new in connection with my trial. I received a letter yesterday from Professor Greenough, who is at Washington, but he mentioned nothing about any verdict. It will be a long time before that is arrived at. The papers must go from the court to the Judge Advocate General, thence to the Secretary of War, and finally to the President. I do not fear for the result. I am young, strong and ambitious, and I intend to fight this to the bitter end. If justice is done I will never be proven guilty.'"

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK left Governor's Island early Thursday morning, August 11, for Philadelphia, to attend the funeral of General Patterson.

COL. JAMES BELGER, U. S. A., and Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mullany are at Long Branch.

PROF. ROSENDALE is said to have translated another of the inscriptions on the ancient sword of the valiant Capt. Myles Standish, making it to read: "In God is all might."

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Maj. B. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Artillery; Maj. E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. A.; Gen. B. W. Brice, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. D. Polts, 3d U. S. Artillery; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, 2d U. S. Artillery.

THE *Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin*, Aug. 9, says: "It is a curious fact, which we have on the authority of the present owner of the estate where Benedict Arnold was born, that the number of visitors drawn to the place by curiosity or in search of relics has greatly decreased since the war. Before 1860 hardly a day passed that some stranger did not ask permission to look over the homestead of the revolutionary traitor. But since the war such visitors have averaged not more than one a month."

"THE force of men now at work on the Denver and Rio Grande railway's extension is larger than the United States Army!" The speaker was ex-Governor Hunt, who had just returned to Denver from Old Mexico. "How many men are there?" asked a Denver *Tribune* reporter, a little awed by the statement. "More than 32,000," returned the Governor, laconically. "Nearly 19,000 of this number are at work in Old Mexico. There are 3,000 or 4,000 in New Mexico, 5,000 or 6,000 in this State, and the remainder are scattered through Utah and the other localities where we are now doing work."

THE *San Francisco Report* says: Commodore Upshur, U. S. N., has arrived from the East. . . . Chief Paymaster R. Smith, U. S. A., has been quite ill during his recent Southern trip. . . . Col. Crossman and Lieut. Russell, of the British army, are in the city, en route for China. . . . Major B. B. Keeler, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. McDowell, has returned to



the city, but is still on the sick list. . . . Lieut. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been in the city for the past ten days, left for Fort Prescott, A. T., where the Lieutenant is stationed, via Yosemite. . . . Mrs. Commodore Phelps will entertain on a very extended scale this coming winter. Besides her regular Wednesday lunches, dinner parties, private theatricals, and a grand ball are on the tapis. . . . The news from Washington, during the early part of the week, as to the President's precarious condition, prevented Major-Gen. McDowell's contemplated departure for Fort Klamath. He will now leave on Monday next. . . . Brig.-Gen. Miles, U. S. A., and family leave for the North-to-day per steamer *Columbia*. Lieut. Long accompanies him as A. D. C. . . . Among the passengers per *City of Tokio*, which arrived early in the week, was the Hon. Alexander E. Olarovsky, the new Russian Consul-General to San Francisco. He brings word that a Russian fleet of three or four war vessels, under Admiral Lessovsky, will visit San Francisco within a couple of months. . . . Three times last week did Major-Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., extend his hospitality to visiting strangers. On Saturday his guests were ex-Attorney-Gen. Devens and Miss Devens, Brig.-Gen. Miles, U. S. A., and family, and Lieut. Long. The customary bay trip was taken, and the forts and posts visited. An elegant collation was served at Black Point, where Miss McDowell presided, and the party was joined by several officers from Fort Point and the Presidio. . . . Col. J. C. Logan, of Gov. Perkin's staff, and family, and Capt. T. Drury, 2d U. S. Inf., and wife are spending the summer at the Kelsey House, Oakland.

PAYMASTER HENRY T. WRIGHT, of the Navy, home on a visit to his native place, has just received orders to report to the *Lancaster* for temporary duty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL RICHARD C. DRUM left Washington Tuesday, for a few days' trip with his family to the West. Gen. McKeever acts for the Adjutant-General while absent.

LIEUT. FRANK D. WEBSTER, of the U. S. S. *Constitution*, has been lying dangerously ill for the past two weeks of typhoid malarial fever.

SIXTEEN members have been admitted to the Army Mutual Aid Society since the death of Col. Michler, July 17th, thus giving at present a membership of seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Gen. Drum will probably inquire of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy when they will be ready to submit their report to the Secretary of War, which the department has been expecting for some time.

AMONG the occupants of "Newspaper row," in Washington, during the war days, were Carl Schurz, Whitelaw Reid, Henry Villard and Samuel Wilkeson. In the White House were Robert Lincoln and John Hay, private secretary to the President. Carl Schurz, after a career as general, editor, and cabinet officer, has finally settled down to the editorship of the *Evening Post*, N. Y. Associated with him are Horace White, E. L. Godkin, late of the *Nation*, and Mr. Garrison, also of the *Nation*, son of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and a brother-in-law of Villard whose control of capital has helped to establish the new management in the *Post*. Whitelaw Reid, after a career as the successor of Horace Greeley, has married a millionaire's daughter and gone on his wedding trip to Europe. John Hay, who has recently retired from diplomacy, succeeds Reid in temporary control of the *Tribune*. Henry Villard controls the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Wilkeson is in the employ of the latter company. Villard, who has developed an unusual capacity for railroad management, ascribes his wonderful success in this line to his original training as a newspaper correspondent.

THE *Buffalo Express* of Wednesday morning says: "The condition of Mrs. Millard Fillmore, who suffered a stroke of apoplexy on Sunday, remained practically unchanged last night. Yesterday morning there was a slight improvement in the symptoms over Monday night. She has occasional lucid intervals, but is still unable to articulate. Her condition is extremely critical, and unless a marked change for the better soon sets in, all hope of her recovery will be lost." A telegram reports that Mrs. Fillmore died on Thursday.

Ms. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis will sail Sunday morning from New Orleans for Liverpool on the British steamship *Bernard Hall*, of the Liverpool and West India Line. They are going after their daughter, who is being educated abroad.

LIEUT. PAUL ROEMER, 5th U. S. Arty., arrived at New York, on Aug. 10, via Hamburg steamer *Wieland*, from Europe, where he has been spending a portion of his leave of 8 months absence. He expects to leave N. Y. for the White Mountains, and will join his company at Atlanta, Ga., about Sept. 1.

A despatch to the *Philadelphia Times* says: "Owing to the services of Surgeon-General Barnes at the White House the President will be placed in a very delicate position relative to his promised compulsory retirement. It is now understood that Barnes will not be retired, at least while Garfield is President. The medical row at the Executive Mansion promises to break out with renewed violence as soon as the President is well enough so that the rumpus will not be positively indecent. The onslaught on Bliss will probably be general and involve the whole fraternity of doctors because of his unprofessional treatment of Dr. Baxter, the President's family physician. Dr. Bliss, meanwhile, is fortifying himself with affidavits of persons who were present, and will make a vigorous self-defence."

A visitor to the Virginia Springs writes us that at the Old Sweet Spring are Gen. Graham, U. S. A., "a splendid looking man," Commodore Crosby, U. S. N., and Mrs. Crosby; Commodore Carter, U. S. N., and wife. At the White Sulphur are ex-Senator Simon Cameron, Senator Bayard, Gen. Pres-

ton and family, Gen. Gordon; Miss Lee, a niece of Robt. E. Lee; Miss Breckinridge, a niece of Gen. B., and no end of generals, judges, and colonels. At the White Sulphur the unmarried women have complete sway, but there is some opportunity for the married ladies at the Old Sweet Spring. The latter place is described as having a better table than the White Sulphur, and more reasonable in price, being, in fact, "the cheapest place I know of considering the good accommodations." It is on very high ground, "wonderfully healthy, and the scenery fine."

OFFICERS of the Army and Navy accustomed to visit Coburg, Canada, will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Judge Armour, of that city, to whose kindly attentions many of them have been indebted.

We are glad to learn that Gen. J. B. Fry has added largely to his worldly possessions recently by his investments in the great Northwest. Gen. Chauncey McKeever is also among those who have profited by investment in the Villard properties.

COL. ROGER JONES, of the Inspector-General's Department, owed his appointment to West Point to his literal obedience of orders as a boy. Receiving the news of one of Taylor's successful engagements in Mexico, his father sent him with it to the White House, telling him to deliver the message to President Polk in person. He was stopped at the door, and the President sent word that the message could be delivered to the doorkeeper. Like Casabianca, who "stood upon the burning deck," young Roger refused to depart a hair's breadth from his instructions; so he was ushered in. The result was that President Polk concluded that a boy who knew how to obey orders had in him the making of a good soldier, and an appointment to West Point followed.

GEN. B. W. BRICE, U. S. A., is at Saratoga Springs.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* says: Brig. Gen. Crook passed through on Saturday in a special Northwestern car, bound for headquarters at Fort Omaha. He has been out near Fort Bridger, Wyo., hunting and fishing with S. H. H. Clark and others. . . . Major Elderkin, C. S., having been ordered to Omaha, left on Monday for that place. . . . The *Leader* learns from a private letter that the members of Co. I, 5th Cavalry, narrowly escaped death by lightning while on their way from Fort Fetterman to the Yellowstone national park. The men were feeding their horses at the picket line in camp near Antelope springs, a station between Forts Fetterman and McKinney. Suddenly a flash of lightning, which blinded the men for a few seconds, struck a bank within ten feet of them. Every one of them was knocked off his feet by the concussion but, fortunately, none was hurt.

SIX Sioux Indian chiefs from Standing Rock, named Big Head, Red Bull, Thunder Hawk, Bear's Rib, Walking Shooter, and Fire Heart, are on their way to Washington.

MR. GEORGE WALKER, a brother of Major Fergus Walker, 1st U. S. Infantry, died at Yankton, D. T., July 21st. Until recently he had been in charge of a farm in Dakota belonging to Major Walker.

THE *Leavenworth Times*, of Aug. 4, says: Lieut. E. B. Bolton, 23d U. S. Infantry, and wife arrived in the city last evening from Mississippi, and will remain with relatives here for two months.

THE *San Francisco Report* of July 29, says: Cadet-Engineer A. R. Bush, U. S. N., is registered at the Palace. . . . Dr. Smead, U. S. A., is registered at the Occidental. . . . Cadet Midshipman D. P. Menefee, U. S. N., and Lieut. Henry Johnson, U. S. A., are at the Occidental.

DR. R. W. ST. CLAIR, of 667 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, who for nearly twenty years has carried a bullet in his breast which he received in an engagement with the rebels in Virginia, was seized with a violent fit of coughing a few days ago, in which he coughed up the bullet. He thinks that the bullet lodged against the bronchial tubes, where an abscess formed which discharged the bullet into the tubes. He had for some time been afflicted with bronchial troubles, but already is beginning to improve. — A. Y. Sun.

THE *Arizona Miner* of July 29, says: Mr. Oliver, post-trader at Whipple, arrived here yesterday from the new post on Walnut creek. He reports the country looking well after the heavy rains. The two cavalry companies were encamped on the site of the old post. Col. Price and Captain Wallace are out north of Hualpai looking up a site for the new post, we suppose. Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury is quartermaster at Hualpai. Supplies are being sent from Whipple as fast as possible. It is rumored that large quantities of stores are soon to be moved from Verde to Hualpai. Mr. Oliver has such supplies as soldiers purchase at the new post. There is talk of another store there. Verde contains an officer and some men, whose duty it is to take care of the Government property. . . . Gen. Willcox, commanding department, has returned from Maricopa and is busy, as usual, with department matters. . . . Lieut. Wilson has made an able report on the country north and west of Prescott. . . . Plans for a new post are being made.

THE Medical Board recently appointed by the Secretary of War to inquire into the mental condition of Capt. John P. Walker, confined in the Government asylum for the insane, have submitted the result of their examination to the Secretary. They decide that Capt. Walker is "not now insane, and that he is capable of discharging the duties of his office." The Secretary in consequence has issued an order, which appears in Monday's general order, for his release, and that he be assigned to his regiment. Capt. Walker is of course very grateful to the members of the Board for their action, as well as many of his friends. The *Philadelphia Times* says: "This case has occupied the attention of Army circles and the District Courts for the last five years. During most of that time Capt. Walker has

been confined at the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum. In September, 1879, he was taken out by some of his friends on a writ of habeas corpus, and ran at large until last spring, when he was again granted freedom on parole, he reporting daily at the asylum. The captain made things pleasant for the boys, and went into society during this time. When the President was shot, a correspondent telegraphed that Capt. Walker mounted a horse and in full uniform presented himself, sword in hand, at the White House. This is said to have been false, but it had the effect to incarcerate the officer in the asylum, whence he was finally released to-day, Aug. 6."

We learn that the address of "Colonel J. H. Keatley," whose peculiar views about Atlanta were published in last week's *JOURNAL*, is Council Bluffs, Ia.

A REUNION of Army chaplains was held at Chattanooga, N. Y., this week, when the memories of the past were recalled.

CAPT. J. M. MARSHALL, C. M. Dept., en route to Fort Leavenworth, and Lieut. J. G. Ballance, 22d Inf., on leave of absence, passed through Chicago and registered at Hdqrs. of M. D. Mo., last week.

CAPT. JOHN H. PAGE, 3d Inf., ordered to Chicago, Ill., on special duty, has reported at Hdqrs. M. D. Mo., and is awaiting orders.

THE *Omaha Daily Herald* of Aug. 4 says: Cadet Engineers F. W. Bartlett and C. L. Wight, U. S. A., passed through on their way to Boston last evening. . . . Lieut. C. C. Miner, 9th U. S. Inf., formerly at this post, and now stationed at Fort Robinson, is visiting C. H. Hendricks.

AN Annapolis letter of Aug. 9 says: The wife of Commander Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., yesterday applied for a warrant for a colored boy, who had been in her employ, charging him with the larceny of a diamond ring, which she had left in her dressing room. The boy saw Mrs. Terry place the ring there, and upon missing the same, her suspicions fell upon him, and she caused his arrest. This morning the mother of the boy returned the ring to Mrs. Terry, and the prosecution against him has been abandoned.

SPEAKING of Gen. Sheridan's trip, the *Cheyenne Leader* says: The party are amply supplied with all the equipments necessary to insure a pleasant time, and they will hunt and fish to their heart's content. This tour reminds us that such things are more valuable than may be supposed. To many it looks like a prolonged picnic at Government expense, but it is fruitful of more results than the mere gratification of the participants. Officers, in going through unsettled regions, learn of the natural advantages of the country, and turn the knowledge to practical account. It was upon the advice of Gen. Sheridan that the Frewen Brothers stocked an immense range on the Powder River with cattle. This example was soon followed by others, and in less than three years' time a new country was organized in that region—viz., Johnson County. Wyoming has been greatly benefited by that advice of Gen. Sheridan, and we trust that he may on the present trip discover a new and valuable grazing region and advise other capitalists to stock the same.

THE *Omaha Herald* of August 5, in a reference to the transfer of the Utes to the control of Gen. Crook, the Commander of the Department of the Platte, says "he knows the Indian character and needs, and how to manage them better than any other living man." The *Herald* adds: "So simple are his ways, so sincere and cordial are his friendships, so free is he from either real or seeming ostentation, and so frank and kind is he in mingling in the social life of our people, that he seems to be glad to have us all forget that he is a soldier of high rank and renown, and he is never so much himself, or so much at ease, as when, laying aside the glittering insignia of military position, he meets all in the freedom of unrestrained intercourse that belongs to a plain private citizen."

ENGINEER-in-Chief Shock has since his departure from Washington last week, visited Portsmouth and Boston, and is at present at Atlantic City with his family. He writes from Boston that the work on the *Lancaster* has been excellently done, and that the Boston navy yard is progressing finely.

THREE young gentlemen of this city who do not desire the mention of their names, else we would give them, secured the services of the city band last night, and tendered a delightful serenade to Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Almy, who are sojourning at the Logan House. The music was of the first order and we have no doubt was highly appreciated by those for whom the compliment was intended. — *Allona Tribune*, Aug. 10.

MAJOR CHARLES B. WHITE, Surgeon United States Army, died on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at his home in Wilton, Conn., in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was an officer of large experience, and highly esteemed by his professional brethren and numerous friends. Appointed (from New York) as assistant surgeon in the Regular Army, May 1, 1861, he soon had occasion to exercise his skill in active service in the field with the Army of the Potomac. After the battle of Malvern Hill he remained with the wounded left in the hands of the rebels. He took part in the battles of Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and the action of Shepherdstown, and served as surgeon-in-chief of the artillery reserve in the Army of the Potomac. With General Burnside's division he was present in the battles of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and afterward took charge of the General Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa. Appointed staff surgeon to headquarters of the Thirteenth corps, Army of the Tennessee, he participated in the march through Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, serving in the last mentioned State as medical director of the forces. He also acted as post surgeon at Jackson Barracks in New Orleans during the prevalence of the cholera. March 13, 1865, he was made captain and brevet major for faithful and meritorious



services during the war. He was promoted May 28, 1866, to be captain and assistant surgeon, and October 1, 1875, was made major and surgeon. Surgeon White leaves a wife, three daughters and two sons, one of the latter an infant of three months. His death resulted from a malignant tumor in the left axilla, from which he has suffered for over three years. The tumor was removed three years ago, but returned with marked increase in December last. A consultation of distinguished members of the medical profession, in and out of the Army, resulted in the conclusion that another operation was not advisable. Exhaustion from the late extreme heat, aggravating the distressing accompaniments of his disease, was the immediate cause of his death. The funeral was held in St. Matthew's Episcopal church, Wilton, Conn., on Friday afternoon of this week.

The "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for August, publishes from Chief Engineer Isherwood, U. S. N., an account of experiments made by a board of U. S. naval engineers with screw propellers of different material and dimensions, applied to the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer *Lookout*, with the hull coppered.

The International Medical Congress in session at London, England, concluded its labors August 19. Prior to adjournment, a resolution was passed awarding medals, struck to commemorate the congress, to several delegates, including Surgeon John S. Billings, Medical Department, U. S. A. Dr. Billings had previously read a paper upon medical literature, with especial reference to its character and distribution. He had also made a reply on behalf of the American delegate to a sentiment at the Apothecaries' dinner.

BRIG.-GEN. WM. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., says that his recent trip west to inspect the different signal offices, proved very satisfactory. With one or two exceptions, there will be but few changes made in the offices.

The Secretary of War and family left Washington on Monday for Rye Beach, where he will remain until the first part of next week.

The following Army officers registered at the Adjutant-General's office during the week ending August 11th: Major L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Dept., Ebbitt House, leave of absence, on route to post; Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, on delay at Fort Monroe; Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, Ebbitt, from West Point, under orders from General Howard; Lieut. C. C. Wolcott, 3d Artillery, 2822 G street, from Fort Niagara, on leave; Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, 611 Louisiana avenue, on orders to join his troop, Fort Fred Steele; Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 5th Artillery, Ebbitt House, member Light Artillery Board, orders 37 (1881), Headquarters Army, A. G. O.; Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, Ebbitt House, on leave conducting an insane soldier; Capt. A. P. Caraher, 8th Cavalry, Ebbitt, on duty; Capt. William Sinclair, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, Light Artillery Board; Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, Light Artillery Board.

LIEUT. ALBERT TODD, U. S. A., was in New York during the week and left on route to Manhattan, Kas., where he will go on duty at the Agricultural College at that place.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Aug. 11: Army—Capt. James S. Tomkins and wife, Lieut. Richard H. Pratt, Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Lieut. Marion P. Maus, and Lieut. Albert Todd. Navy—Asst. Surg. Samuel H. Griffith, Lieut. Uriel Sebree, Ensign John N. Jordan, Passed Asst. Surgeon Samuel H. Dickson, Cadet Engr. Henry W. Spangler, Lieut. John F. Merry, and Comdr. Robert L. Phythian.

JUDICIAL ADVOCATE, General William B. Remey, U. S. N., left Washington Tuesday last, accompanied by Commander George Dewey, U. S. N., Sec. of Light House Board, and Maj. Twining, U. S. A. They proceeded to St. Louis, where they will meet Commander John J. Reed, Light House Inspector. The quartette will then proceed on a cruise of inspection of Light Houses, along the coast from there to St. Paul. Colonel Remey will then leave the inspectors to visit his brother at Burlington, Iowa, where he will probably remain until his leave expires.

#### EXTRACT FROM "BABY RUE."

We add the following to the extracts already published from the volume with the above title, noticed in the JOURNAL of July 23:

At the quarters of the commanding officer, Colonel Kearny, the Whist Club was in full force that night. The best players of the 1st Dragoons were pitted against an adversary, not only famous in the Army, that school of whist, but among the masters of the game in Washington; where he and the gallant young aide of the commander-in-chief won three successive rubbers that famous night when they played the champions of the Congressional Club—a victory not counted in official reports nor inscribed upon regimental banners; but one of which every young subaltern and "old mustache" in the service was justly proud. After that night the newest fledged cadet from West Point never touched a pack of cards in the presence of base civilians without some knowing reference to the game—"where old Ben Beall and little Phil Kearny taught those 'nobs' in Washington a few Army points;" or, "You have heard, of course, of that night at the Congressional when the last rubber was played at thousand dollar points; when the Army, from the general-in-chief down, backed their players with every cent they could raise. Why, they say old S. bet W. of Massachusetts a year's salary in advance. C., one of the Congressional champions, mortgaged his plantation the next day to take up his L. O. U's. They've fought shy of the Army ever since."

## THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*  
WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOOSE, *Chief Clerk.*  
DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*  
STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*  
CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commander Montgomery Sicard, *chief*; (with relative rank of Commodore)  
Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*; Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Lamberton, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T. Nichols, *chief*; Commander Geo. C. Remey, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Paymaster C. P. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remey, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief.*  
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Krafft, Chief Hydrographer, in charge.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *sup't.*  
NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, *governor.*

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Adm. C. R. P. Rodgers, *superintendent.*  
FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Spotts.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.  
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Chitt.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.  
Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.  
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.  
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.  
Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.  
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

#### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

##### WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*Iron-clads* are indicated by a star (\*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

##### Cruisers.

ADAMS, 8d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At San Francisco. Has been ordered to fill up and proceed to Panama.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Left Panama, July 21, for Callao.

ALERT, 3d rate, (n. a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Left Yokohama, June 18, for Port Lloyd, to complete the survey south of the Bonin Islands.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Hammerfest, Norway, July 24.

ARHVELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, July 8.

CONSTITUTION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNeil. Arrived at Newport, Aug. 4, and was to leave on a cruise on the 8th. Was inspected by Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers on the 5th. Will arrive at Annapolis on Aug. 28 to be put out of commission, and the cadets given leave until Sept. 28. The Admiral expressed himself as much gratified at the appearance of the *Constitution*, *Dale*, *Standish*, and *Mayflower*, and the cadets.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Newport on Aug. 9 for the upper part of Narragansett Bay. The pennant of Capt. Luce was transferred to the *New Hampshire*.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Newport, Aug. 4, and was inspected by Rear-Admiral Rodgers. To have sailed on the 8th on a cruise, and to reach Annapolis on Aug. 28, and the cadets granted leave.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Gibraltar, July 25.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 13 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass, Alaska.

KEARSE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Visiting New Bedford, Holmes Hole, Vineyard Haven, and Newport. To return to New London by Sept. 3.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gibbs. En route to San Francisco, via Honolulu.

LANCASTER, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Portsmouth, N. H. Removed from the dock Aug. 9.

The *New Hampshire* *Gazette* says: The U. S. S. *Lancaster* has been copied and the ram fastened in place, and the ship will be ready to go afloat by Aug. 12. There have been rumors that the Navy Department has hinted that the *Lancaster* would be sent to some other station before going to sea. The *Lancaster* will be in readiness to receive her officers and men full as soon as they can be detailed for her, and if the friends of other stations want a vessel upon which to expend time and money they had better look up some other ship. She was taken out of the dry dock on Tuesday, and put under the shears ready to receive her stores. This transferring of a new or "repaired" vessel from one station to another to be completed, is one of the mistakes of which it is important for a new Secretary to be informed. When a new ship is sent from the station where she was constructed to some other yard, the efforts of all hands at the newly-arrived-at station are concentrated towards keeping the ship as long as possible, and all kinds of alterations are suggested, so that the carefully-prepared plans of the construction department of the station where the ship was launched are thrown aside, and excuses for all sorts of new notions are made. We could instance cases of this kind which have cost the Government immense sums for worse than useless "improvements" and alterations.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Banco. At Montevideo, June 25.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Boston, Aug. 8. To be in Annapolis by the 28th.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Making the usual summer cruise through the Upper Lakes. Left Detroit, Aug. 1, for Marquette, Mich., and other Lake Superior ports. Address, Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. ———  
Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Flagship of Rear-Admiral Clitz. At Yokohama, July 8.

NIPISO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Gravesend, Eng., Aug. 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Green. At Shanghai early in July.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. Left San Francisco, Aug. 9, for Panama.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Rockland, Me., Aug. 7.

POWHEATON, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Left Norfolk, Aug. 3, for Newport, with the *New Hampshire* in tow, and arrived on the 7th, 74 hours on the trip. Lost 15 hours on account of dense fog. Going to New York.

QUINNREBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. Left New York for the Mediterranean, July 12, and arrived at Gibraltar Aug. 9.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At San Diego, Cal., July 20.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Yokohama, July 8.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 11, with officers and crew all well.

SHENANDOAH, 3d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Rio de Janeiro, June 28.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Washington.

STANDISH (s. s.), Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Arrived at Boston, Aug. 9. To be in Annapolis by Aug. 28.

ST. MART'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Chesfoo, July 8.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs. Launched on July 9. Will be ready about Aug. 15 for service.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. Sailed from New London, Aug. 9, at 10 a. m., and anchored in Gardner's Bay at 1 p. m., for target practice and exercise of crew. After exercises would return to New London.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn. Reported by cable as arriving at Rio de Janeiro July 11.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Trieste, July 16. Owing to insufficient accommodations on this vessel, the distinguished Frenchmen who have been invited to attend the Yorktown celebration will not come over in her. They will come over in a passenger steamer as guests of the nation. The *Trenton* will nevertheless leave the Mediterranean in season to be present at Yorktown.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. From the *Vandalia*, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 8, 1881, Capt. Meade writes as follows to the Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: Since my last letter of 5th inst. the usual visits have been paid to the official authorities of this place. There are two English men-of-war in port, the *Northampton* and *Tenedos*, the latter having met with an accident going into Digby in a fog, striking a rock and knocking away part of her forefoot and false keel. The damage is not represented as serious.

Yesterday about 5 a. m. the American mail steamer *Cortes*, of the Cronwell Line, plying between New York and St. John's, Newfoundland, while leaving this harbor in a dense fog without a pilot ran on the rocky shoal at the edge of the Thru-cap bank where H. M. frigate *Tribune* was lost in 1797, about six miles from town. The *Cortes* was going about nine knots, so her master informed me, when she struck. He did not apply to me for assistance until nearly 2 p. m., and I knew nothing of the accident until that time. I at once sent fifty men in charge of Mr. Marshall and Boat-swin Carter to aid in lightening the vessel, together with tackles, etc.; raised steam in six boilers, and by 5 p. m. was anchored within four or five cables length of the wreck. The soon ascertained that the *Cortes* had bilged and the tide ebb and flowed into her hold. It would have still been possible to save the hull, had Halifax possessed the proper appliances for floating the vessel, pumping her out and beaching her in McNab's Cove until the hole in her bottom was sheathed over. But there was nothing of the kind at hand, and attention was entirely given to saving her large and somewhat valuable cargo.

Up to this moment, 9 a. m., about 2,000 barrels have been taken out of her and a great part of her equipment, our men working by watches all night doing most of the work.

Mr. John T. Wood, the agent, came on board last evening to express his hearty thanks for our assistance, which he said had been of great value to the company. I told him the *Vandalia* would remain by the *Cortes* so long as we could render substantial assistance, and I hope to see all the cargo above water cleared out to-day. The under-water work must be done by divers. The *Cortes* will hardly be got off, and, if she is, will scarcely be worth repairs, as she is a wooden vessel built 19 years ago. Very respectfully, etc.,

RICHARD W. MEADE, Captain U. S. Navy, commanding. At St. John's, Newfoundland, July 26, Captain Meade called on the Administrator of the Colony, Sir Fred. Carter, K. C. M. G., the Chief Justice acting temporarily as Governor until Col. Maxse, the newly appointed Governor, arrives, who being much occupied sent his aid, Mr. Murray, C. M. G., to return the visit. H. B. M. Phoenix in port, and the *Druid* daily expected. The usual courtesies were exchanged with the *Phoenix*. No American fishermen in port. The *Vandalia* would sail July 30 for Halifax, wind and weather permitting, and would probably look in at some of the fishery settlements on her return. Capt. Meade has visited all the places frequented by our fishermen on the fishing grounds, and made interesting reports upon matters in that quarter. At Halifax, Aug. 5.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Left San Francisco, July 19, for Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Capt. J. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left New London, Aug. 3, for Bangor. Put



into Rockland, Me., Aug. 7, for a pilot. To return to New London Sept. 3.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**ALARM\***, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York. Returned from Yonkers to the New York yard on Aug. 6 to have pump repaired. Made over 11 knots on her speed trials.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**INTERPID**, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Put in commission at Norfolk, Aug. 1. Left, in tow of the *Powhatan*, on the 3d, for Newport.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PASSAIO**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Arrived at Washington, July 13.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWBOP**, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Maopoc*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

The boilers of the *Tallapoosa* at the Washington Navy-yard were inspected by a board of engineers on Monday. The board found the boilers to be perfectly tight and safe. The boilers are made of the Otis Co. steel.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF SHOCK inspected the steam department of the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* at the New York yard on Aug. 8, and reports it ready for service. The other departments could be ready in a very short time. The vessel is prepared for stowing, her bulges having been inspected and pronounced clean.

THERE was launched at Pamlico, N. J., this week, a steam yacht—the *General W. B. Franklin*—chiefly remarkable for its engine called the "Colt disk engine," which is practically, so far as the control of the steam is concerned, an ordinary slide valve engine, utilizing the expansion of the steam in the same manner and even to a greater degree than most of such engines. It, however, renders the *General W. B. Franklin* practically free from noise and vibration, from the fact that all the working parts are enclosed in one casting and are lubricated by oil carried in by the steam. It has no dead centre and will start instantly in any position, being entirely under the control of the reversing lever, which is the only feature of the engine exposed to view, the whole apparatus lying so low in the boat that if necessary it can be placed in the centre of the cockpit and then be seated over. At the launch she was not under full pressure, but enough was seen to make credible the claim that she could do fifteen miles an hour. She is so constructed that one man can steer and fire her. She may be steered from the wheel, from amidships, or from the bow.

For some time past fraudulent claims for back pay of sailors on board the United States ship *Karlin* have been received in the Fourth Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department in Washington. The peculiarity about the papers was that they were each signed before three notaries—one for the claimant and one for each of the two witnesses required by law. Chief Drummond, of the Secret Service, was notified of the forgery, and he caused the arrest of James Hogan in this city on suspicion of being the guilty party. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and committed in default of \$2,500 bail for examination. Among the names alleged to have been forged by the prisoner on claims for three months' back pay are Charles Morton, John Johnson, Richard Colby, and Peter Connor. His method of preparing the papers was original. Going before a notary public, Hogan would give the name of the sailor and swear that he was the party entitled to three months' back pay. On being reminded that he would require two witnesses, he would promise to furnish them on the following day. He would then go before another notary, under another name, and witness the application. In a similar manner he obtained the name of the second witness. Hogan is a seaman and had not sufficient money to employ counsel for his defence.—*New York Times*.

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, of Aug. 10, says: Orders are daily expected to do some additional work on the *Franklin*. The *Franklin* is fitting out for service at the Yorktown Centennial celebration. The force of workmen at present at work on her consists of carpenters, caulkers, and painters. A detachment of twenty-two marines will leave here for Portsmouth by the Boston steamer of Tuesday to assist in completing the guard of the *Lancaster*, and their places at the yard will be filled in part by transferring men from the *Franklin*. Lieut. L. C. Webster will take Lieut. Waller's place, and Major Houston has already relieved Capt. Cochran, who returned from leave Monday, and is to take command of the marine guard of the *Lancaster*, and as fleet marine officer of the European station.

THE *New Hampshire Gazette*, of Aug. 11, says: Capt. Bancroft Gherardi, assigned to special duty in connection with the fitting out of the *Lancaster*, arrived in this city on Tuesday of last week, and reported at the Navy-yard for duty on Wednesday. A new steam drill for sinking through rock, recently purchased by the Government for the Navy-yard, was put in operation there Thursday. The sloop *America* arrived at the Navy yard a few days ago from the Charleston Navy-yard, with guns for the frigate *Lancaster*. The U. S. S. *Leyden* made a trip to the Shoals on Tuesday, having on board a large party of officers of the Navy-yard and their friends.

THE Court of Inquiry convened at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., to investigate the charges brought by Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. Bowbotham against Commodore

A. K. Hughes, and which consisted of Capt. A. W. Weaver, Commander W. C. Wise, Chief Engineer P. A. Bearick, and Lieut. Theo. T. Wood, Judge-Advocate, has made its report and been dissolved.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Herald* says: The *Brooklyn*, which returned from her last cruise in 1878, has undergone a thorough overhauling, and is now said to be one of the finest appointed vessels in the navy. She is lying at the main dock, where a considerable force of men are employed putting the finishing touches on her. Congress devoted \$100,000 to the general naval appropriation for the special purpose of fitting out the *Brooklyn*, and she is now almost a new vessel. She will be the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. Her officers have not yet been assigned to her, but it is expected she will be placed in commission about September 15. The *Junia*, which was floated on the dry dock at the Navy Yard several weeks ago, has undergone an inspection and will shortly be put in ship shape. When the *Brooklyn* is out of the way the *Junia* will engross the attention of the working force. It is thought probable that work will be recommenced on the New York, the keel of which vessel was laid early in 1865 and was continued until July 1 of that year, when the appropriation was exhausted. The New York is built of live oak, and her timbers have been found, upon inspection, to be sound and perfect. The alopas Java and Colossus, which were begun the same year, are constructed of green timber and are too rotten to admit of their completion for any use. They will probably be taken apart in the ship houses from which they are destined not to be launched.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

AUGUST 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Edwin S. Houston, to the Richmond, at Panama, per steamer *Powhatan* on the 15th of August.

AUGUST 8.—Captain Wm. D. Whiting, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

AUGUST 9.—Ensign Clarence A. Corbin and Midshipman John Gibson, to the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Willard H. Brownson, to Coast Survey duty.

Acting Carpenter Charles H. Bogan, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

##### DETACHED.

AUGUST 6.—Assistant Surgeon Philip Leach, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

AUGUST 8.—Master Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to take passage on the 19th of August on the *Powhatan* to Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Richmond*.

Ensign Wm. Braumersreuther, from the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

AUGUST 9.—Master Aaron Ward and Midshipmen Charles H. Harlow and R. K. Wright, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the school ship *New Hampshire*.

Cadet Midshipman Thomas L. Bonfile, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman E. W. Sutpen, from the practice ship *Constellation*, and ordered to proceed home and rejoin the Naval Academy on the 1st of October.

Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, from duty on the Naval Examining Board on the 15th of August, and ordered to the *Lancaster* on the 20th of August, and as fleet surgeon of the European Station.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, from the command of the *Alarm*, and ordered to the *Lancaster* on the 20th of August.

Ensign Lyman Arms, from the Tennessee and placed on sick leave.

Carpenter Chas. F. Humphreys, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, and placed on sick leave.

AUGUST 12.—Master John W. Stewart, from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman William V. Bronaugh, from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the Palos, and ordered to the *Ashuelot*.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Ashton, from the *Monocacy*, and ordered to the Palos.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Commandant of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for one month from August 20.

To Commander M. L. Johnson for one month from August 15, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Scherky, attached to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, for one month from August 22.

To Paymaster J. B. Redfield, attached to the receiving ship *Franklin*, for one month from August 15.

To Paymaster Frank H. Arms, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., for one month from August 22.

To Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, attached to the iron-clad *Ajax*, at City Point, Va., for one month from August 22.

To Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, for one month from August 20.

To Lieutenant-Commander John Schouler, commanding practice steamer *Mayflower*, for ten days from August 25.

To Lieutenant D. W. Davis, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 12.

To Master M. A. Shufeldt, on special duty at Washington, for one month from August 5.

To Midshipman F. J. Spragne, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for one month from August 15.

To Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from August 30.

To Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, on special duty at Washington, for one month from August 8.

To Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, attached to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for thirty days from August 9.

To Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from August 15.

To Chief Engineer Joseph Trille, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, for one month from August 15.

To Assistant Paymaster Chas. S. Williams, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, during the month of September.

To Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Soot, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from August 15.

To Chaplain Henry H. Clark, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for three weeks from August 13.

To Boatswain J. S. Sinclair, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for two weeks from August 8.

To Salmaker Herman Hansen, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from August 11.

To Carpenter Thomas McGlone, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 22.

##### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Captain Joseph Fyffe, commanding receiving

ship *Franklin*, has been extended one month on account of ill health.

The leave of Passed Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer, on special duty, Washington, has been extended one week.

The leave of Chaplain S. D. Boorn, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., has been extended until September 9.

The leave of Chaplain D. H. Tribou, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, has been extended two weeks.

The leave of Lieutenant J. R. Solfridge has been extended two weeks from August 9.

##### PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Commodore Samuel P. Carter, from August 6, 1881.

##### DELAY REPORTING.

Passed Assistant Engineer George S. Gates has been authorized to delay reporting for a passage on the *Powhatan* to join the Richmond until August 19.

Pay Inspector George Cookran and Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton has been authorized to delay reporting for a passage in the *Powhatan* until August 20 instead of 15.

##### REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Wm. H. Beecher to the Richmond, and to continue on duty at the Torpedo Station.

##### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 10, 1881:

Thomas G. Grove, lieutenant, July 26, Navy-yard, Pensacola.

Wm. Greene, marine, August 4, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

##### MARINE CORPS.

##### DETACHED.

AUGUST 5.—Captain Henry C. Cochran, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., on the 20th of August, as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. flagship *Lancaster*, and as the fleet marine officer of the European Station.

Second Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report August 20, at Portsmouth, N. H., for duty on the *Lancaster*.

First Lieutenant H. C. Fisher, from the *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass., and ordered to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

Second Lieutenant L. C. Webster, from the *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1881.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 22.

Paragraph 17, Chapter 6, of the U. S. Navy Regulations of 1876, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Gambling is prohibited on board the vessels and in the Navy-yards, and in all other places belonging to or under the control of the Navy Department.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

G. C. M. Order No. 16, Navy Department, July 16, approves the proceedings of the G. C. M., Commodore Saml. P. Carter, U. S. N., President in the case of landsman Abraham Edwards sentenced to one year's confinement, dishonorable discharge, and loss of pay, for stealing \$80 from Commander James D. Graham, U. S. N., G. C. M. Order No. 16, July 27, approves the proceedings of the court, of which Captain Charles G. Carpenter, U. S. N., is President in the case of Sergt. Danl. G. Cunningham, U. S. Marine Corps, acquitted of the charge: "negligent, careless, and culpably inefficient in the performance of duty."—G. C. M. Order No. 18, Aug. 3, publishes the proceedings of the court of which Capt. Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., is President in the case of Michael Cunningham, 3d Class boy, U. S. N., whose sentence of six months' confinement and loss of pay for an attempt to desert has been mitigated to three months' confinement on the *Constitution* and loss of pay.

(Correspondence, Army and Navy Journal.)

##### NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 12.

Pay Inspector George S. Thornton, is in town.

The 1st U. S. Artillery band, Prof. Kreyer, stationed at Fort Adams, serenaded Cardinal McCloskey at the Caldwell cottage, Key street, Monday evening.

Lieut. Commander Steadman, U. S. N., has been compelled by ill health to resign his position as secretary of the Sanitary Protection Society of Newport, which he has filled very acceptably for several years.

Ensign Veeder, U. S. N., who has been attached to the Torpedo station for sometime, will leave in a few days for his new station on board the *Richmond*. Ensign Veeder has made a host of friends during his sojourn at this place, and many regret that he has been suddenly transferred to far-off China.

A few evenings ago, some burglars attempted to enter the residence of Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. N., at Mount Vernon court. The ladies of the house rose en masse, and by the vigorous use of their lungs, they frightened the would-be burglars who took their departure quite hastily.

Capt. S. B. Luce has hoisted his flag on the *New Hampshire*.

Rear Admiral Rodgers hauled down his flag on the *Consolation* Saturday, and returned to Narragansett Pier, where his family is spending the season, the same evening.

The number of men on the *Minnesota*, has been reduced to about 50, the great ship at the present time presenting quite a deserted appearance. Before the recent changes were made the officers and crew, all told, numbered over four hundred. The receptions continue on the *Minnesota*, Capt. Chandler being allowed to remain on board until such time as he can make it convenient to locate his family elsewhere.

Lieut. F. H. Paine, U. S. N., has sold his estate on John street, consisting of a house and lot, 31 by 100 feet, to G. E. Vernon, on private terms. This estate has never proved a profitable investment for the genial lieutenant who is at present in Newport.

On Sunday the following Government vessels were at anchor off this place:—*New Hampshire*, *Minnesota*, *Constitution*, *Constellation*, *Powhatan*, *Dale*, *Standish*, *Mayflower*, *Nina*, *Rocket* and *Triana*, with buoys, anchors, etc., for the training fleet, and the light house steamer *Cactus*.

Lieut. W. H. Beecher, U. S. N., attached to the Torpedo station, was more than delighted to have his orders sending him to the *Richmond* at China, revoked. Lieut. B. is very popular here, and is interested in considerable local work in the city. He is engaged also upon an important work at the Torpedo station.

The social festivities at Newport, are very much enlivened by the appearance of the many Army and Navy officers stationed at this place.

Lieut. Com. Jewell, U. S. N., and family, are spending the season at the Kay street House.

The hop at the Newport Casino, on the evening of August 8th, was as usual largely and fashionably attended. Amongst the guests were Captain Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chandler, Lieutenant F. H. Paine, U. S. N., and Chaplain B. Hayward, U. S. N.



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ONE of the first acts of Secretary Lincoln when he  
assumed office was to send for Col. R. N. Scott and  
obtain from him a copy of a letter preserved among the  
records of the war, and addressed by President Lin-  
coln to Gen. Meade after the battle of Gettysburg.  
That letter urged Gen. Meade to follow up his advan-  
tage without delay, and said in substance: If you suc-  
ceed, all the glory and honor shall be yours; if you fail,  
I will take the responsibility. Mr. Lincoln added: If  
you succeed, destroy this letter; if you fail, keep it for  
your vindication. Never was a more patriotic and  
magnanimous letter written, and well might a son desire  
to preserve such a record of such a father. The great  
heart of Lincoln was shown in the fact that when the  
news of Lee's escape, in spite of his letter, reached  
him, he bowed his head and wept tears of disappoint-  
ment. This statement we make upon authority that  
cannot be questioned.

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#### CHANCELLORSVILLE.

THE battle of Chancellorsville was one of those in  
which the much-enduring Army of the Potomac  
was beaten through the incompetency of its commander.  
Very often that gallant Army failed of victory through  
being assigned a task impossible to accomplish, such as  
that of charging impregnable intrenchments; some-  
times, there were faulty dispositions at work; some-  
times, a lack of definite purpose; sometimes, a failure  
of subordinates to perform a specific task. But at  
Chancellorsville Gen. Hooker had everything his own  
way—a magnificent Army, improved by his fine admin-  
istrative skill; an enemy in his front, who, over-con-  
fident, had diminished his forces by detached service,  
until he could only oppose 60,000 to Hooker's 120,000;  
a surprise of the usually watchful Lee, which had  
turned his left flank and threatened his communica-  
tions with Richmond; and an excellent strategy on  
Hooker's part, which put his Army across a difficult  
river with all its trains, exactly where he wanted it, and  
where he had planned to have it. Nevertheless, Hooker  
was beaten through utter inability to know what to do  
next, and utter lack of vigorous audacity to reap the  
advantage of his early success.

It was really a field unparalleled in this respect among  
the battles of the war, as illustrating the specific de-  
ficiencies of a commander-in-chief. And what makes  
it all the stranger to reflect upon was that Hooker was  
the general thus weighed in the balance of supreme  
responsibility in the moment of exigency, and found  
wanting. Had it been some of those generals whose  
natural fault was irresolution, even while possessed of  
of great abilities, the hesitation could be understood.  
But that Hooker, the dashing, the ideal of audacity as a  
corps commander, "fighting Joe," should lose his head  
merely because his opponent turned and attacked him,  
on finding himself flanked, instead of retreating, as  
Hooker supposed he would do, is strange indeed.  
Hooker had been merciless in scoring commanders who  
knew how to plan battles, but could not fight; yet here  
he was planning them better than they, and fighting  
them as badly as possible.

To the task of setting forth in detail the incidents  
of this battle, Captain and Brevet Col. Theodore A.  
Dodge, U. S. A., retired, has addressed himself, in a  
volume entitled "The Campaign of Chancellorsville,"  
issued handsomely by Messrs. James R. Osgood and  
Company of Boston. It seems to us that he has per-  
formed this task with conspicuous fairness, fidelity and  
success; nor do we know of any other book which

gives so full details of the movements on this field,  
from hour to hour.

In his introduction, Col. Dodge sums up the points  
of his work with so much clearness and skill that we  
can easily indicate by the following extract the views  
which he takes:

The stigma besmirching the character of the Eleventh  
Corps, and of Howard, its then commanding general, for a  
panic and rout in but a small degree owing to them; the  
unjust strictures passed upon Sedgwick for his failure to  
execute a practically impossible order; the truly remarkable  
blunders into which Gen. Hooker allowed himself to lapse,  
in endeavoring to explain away his responsibility for the dis-  
aster; the bare fact, indeed, that the Army of the Potomac  
was here beaten by Lee, with one-half its force; and the very  
partial publication, thus far, of the details of the campaign,  
and the causes of our defeat,—may stand as excuse for one  
more attempt to make plain its operations to the survivors of  
the one hundred and eighty thousand men who there bore  
arms, and to the few who harbor some interest in the subject  
as mere history.

To say that Gen. Hooker lapsed into blunders in explaining  
his share in this defeat, is to use a form of words purposely  
tempered to the memory of a gallant soldier, who, whatever  
his shortcomings, has done his country signal service; and to  
avoid the imputation of baldly throwing down the gauntlet  
of ungracious criticism. All reference to Gen. Hooker's skill  
or conduct in this, one of the best conceived and most fatally  
mismanaged of the many unsuccessful advances of the Army  
of the Potomac, is made with sincere appreciation of his  
many admirable qualities, frankly, and untinged by bitter-  
ness. But it must be remembered, that Gen. Hooker has  
left himself on record as the author of many harsh reflections  
upon his subordinates; and that to mete out even justice to  
all requires unvarnished truth.

Col. Dodge's manner of treating his subject is to take  
each part of the action of Hooker in detail—the great  
cavalry raid which was to have done so much, and  
really did so little; the feint against Fredericksburg by  
Sedgwick, which, coupled with the subsequent for-  
ward move, turned out to be the most splendid part of  
the whole performance; the successful turning of Lee's  
left; Hooker's bewilderment, which moved him from an  
aggressive to a defensive attitude; the soldierly skill of  
Lee, which plucked victory out of his peril, by the au-  
dacious move of sending Stonewall Jackson far out to  
our right and rear, when he fell on the Eleventh Corps—  
and so on, from point to point. This method gives  
much clearness to the narrative. Perhaps Hooker's  
first mistake was the greatest—that of falling back  
after his successful advance:

Hancock testified before the Committee on the Conduct of  
the War: "I consider the mistake in the matter was in ever  
stopping at Chancellorsville. . . . I believe, if all . . . had  
pushed right down to Banks's Ford, the whole movement  
would have been a perfect success. But I have no doubt  
that we ought to have held our advance positions, and still  
kept pushing on, and attempt to make a junction with Gen.  
Sedgwick."

Gen. Warren, whose whole testimony and report are the  
clearest and most useful of all the evidence obtainable from  
any single source, on this campaign, suggested to Couch,  
who was supporting Sykes on Friday, when the latter was  
attacked by Jackson, to delay carrying out Hooker's orders to  
retire, while he (Warren) galloped back to headquarters to  
explain the importance of holding the position, which was  
formidable and had great tactical advantage. Hooker yielded;  
but, before Warren could get back to the front, the previous  
orders had been obeyed, and the position lost. He says: "I  
never should have stopped at Chancellorsville. I should  
have advanced and fought the enemy, instead of waiting for  
him to attack me. The character of the country was the  
great reason for advancing."

And it is thought that every one engaged in this campaign  
with the Army of the Potomac will remember the feeling of  
confusion and uncertainty engendered by the withdrawal  
from Jackson's front on this unlucky day.

A council of general officers was held at Chancellorsville  
on Friday evening, in which many were still strongly in favor  
of making the advance again. Warren says: "I was in  
favor of advancing, and urged it with more zeal than con-  
vincing argument." But Hooker held to his own opinion.  
He could not appreciate the weakness of assuming the defen-  
sive in the midst of the plan of a successful advance.

It is not difficult to state what Hooker should have  
done. He had a definite plan, which was to uncover and  
use Banks's Ford. He should have gone on in the execu-  
tion of this plan until arrested by superior force, or until  
something occurred to show that his plan was inexpedient.

However, every succeeding movement of Hooker  
was bad; and the manner in which, by a congratula-  
tory order to his troops and his subsequent testimony  
before the Committee on the Conduct of the War,  
he tried to palliate the magnitude of his defeat, shows  
that his own view of the battle has little historic value.  
We think, however, that Hooker may well have com-  
plained of the conduct of the corps on his extreme  
right, or of some of its division and brigade command-  
ers. What profound and valuable cogitations may have  
occupied their minds prior to Jackson's attack, will  
never be known; but it is certain that they were not  
well prepared for attack; their drifting away was not  
due to lack of good will or courage, but only to their lack  
of soldierly skill, instinct, and tact, in circumstances  
that may have been a little different from any they had  
before occupied.

We can very heartily commend Col. Dodge's book to  
the Army, and to general readers, and would particu-  
larly invite to it the attention of foreign military students.

At the request of the Governors of the States con-  
cerned, Major-General Hancock has this week, under  
instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, de-  
tailed Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th U. S. Infantry, to inspect  
the Connecticut National Guard during their encamp-



ment at Natick, Conn., in the early part of next month, and Major R. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Artillery, to inspect the 1st and 3d Brigades Massachusetts Militia, whose encampment at South Framingham, Mass., also occurs next month. The detail of two such able officers as Colonel Clitz and Major Frank guarantees a thorough execution of the duty which cannot fail to result in material benefit.

#### THE SCHOFIELD CONTROVERSY.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, who has made many researches into the historical archives at Washington, says, in relation to the charges that Schofield secretly wrote to Gen. Grant, trying to under-rate Thomas, "it is a pleasure to state that no trace of such communications from Gen. Schofield can be found in the records here. This statement is made after several years of familiarity with that portion of the records which relates to the last campaign in Tennessee. This study of the records has embraced repeated and careful examinations of all the telegrams received for the period of the operations before Nashville, both in Washington and at City Point." Gen. Boynton adds that afterwards when Hood had been driven from Tennessee, and when the question of what should be done with the large force below Nashville came up, Gen. Schofield did write an unofficial letter direct to Gen. Grant, suggesting that the Army of the Ohio should be transferred to Virginia. The fact that Gen. Grant put this letter into his regular files affords ground for the belief that had any other unofficial letter from Gen. Schofield reached him, that would also have been placed in the files. It is as follows:

[Unofficial.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN THE FIELD,  
COLUMBIA, TENN., Dec. 27, 1864.

Liut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding, U. S. Armies, City Point, Va.;

GENERAL: My corps was sent back to Tennessee by Gen. Sherman instead of remaining with him on his march through Georgia, according to his original design, for two reasons—viz.: First, because Gen. Thomas was not regarded strong enough after it became evident that Hood designed to invade Tennessee; and, second, in order that I might fill up my corps from the new troops, then arriving in Tennessee. These reasons now no longer exist. By uniting my troops to Sherman's, we were able to hold Hood in check at Columbia and Franklin, until Gen. Thomas could concentrate at Nashville, and also to give Hood his deathblow at Franklin. Subsequent operations have shown how little fight was left in his Army, and have taken that little out of it. He has not now more than 15,000 infantry, about 10,000 of whom are armed, and they greatly demoralized. With time to reorganize he could not probably raise his force to more than half the strength he had at Franklin. Gen. Thomas has assigned several new regiments to my command, and I hope soon to make them effective by distributing them in my old brigades. I will have from 15,000 to 18,000 effective men, two-thirds of whom are the veterans of the campaign in East Tennessee and Georgia—a small force, it is true, yet one which would be an appreciable addition to your Army in Virginia, or elsewhere where decisive work is to be done.

It would not be practicable now for me to join Gen. Sherman, but it would not be difficult to transfer my command to Virginia. I am aware that Gen. Thomas contemplated a "spring campaign" into Alabama or Mississippi, with the Tennessee river as a base, and believe he considers my command a necessary part of the operating force. Without reference to the latter part permit me to express the opinion that such a campaign would not be an economical or advantageous use of so many troops. If aggressive operations are to be continued in the Gulf States, it appears to me it would be much better to take Mobile and operate from that point, to strike vital point (if there are any such) of the Rebel territory by much shorter lines.

But it appears to me that Lee's army is virtually all that is left of the Rebellion. If we can concentrate enough force to destroy that, we will destroy with it the Rebel government, and the whole South will then be but a matter of a few weeks' time.

Excuse, General, the liberty I have taken in expressing my views thus freely and unsolicited. I have no other motive than a desire for the nation's good, and a personal wish to serve where my little command can do the most.

The change I suggest would, of course, deprive me of any department command, but this would be a small loss to me or the service. The present arrangement is an unsatisfactory one at best. Nominally I command both a department and an army in the field, but in fact I do neither. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The unsatisfactory arrangement alluded to was the fact that Gen. Schofield was commanding a department within which another army was operating with his own, while he was at the same time a subordinate.

RECENTLY, as we observe, the story has been revived that the report in the early days of the war of Gen. Sherman's insanity originated with Henry Villard. That is true to this extent: When Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, left Gen. Sherman after an interview at the Galt House, Louisville, he told Villard that Gen. Sherman was crazy. Villard reported this statement of Cameron's in a private letter to Murat Halsted, of the Cincinnati Commercial, and Halsted rushed it into print. Among the witnesses to Cameron's interview with Gen. Sherman was Samuel Wilkeson, then a correspondent of the New York Tribune, and one not very sparing of criticism of those who came within the scope of his pen. Sitting one evening in the room at the Galt House where Cameron met him in the early days of the war, Gen. Sherman gave us a detailed and most interesting account of that interview.

Cameron, it appears, asked the General to describe the military situation in Kentucky, as it was then at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Secretary, responded the General in substance, glancing around upon Cameron's companions, what I must say to you ought to be in official confidence. It is all right, General, replied the Secretary, these are my friends. This was no doubt true, but they were newspaper correspondents as well, and Gen. Sherman not only found his confidential statements concerning the critical position of military affairs in Kentucky reported on the housetop, but had the pleasure of seeing himself stigmatized as a lunatic because he asserted that a hundred thousand men would be required in certain contingencies to make good his hold on Kentucky.

But Secretaries of War were as ignorant as the rest of them in those days, and as ready as others to repeat such yarns as this concerning General Sherman, and that set afloat, concerning General McDowell of all others, that he was a drunkard; a man so exceptionally and supernaturally abstemious that he not only never drank a glass of spirituous liquor, but has refrained all his life from both tea and coffee. No doubt, these stories originated partly in some personal peculiarity which the gossips seized upon as the basis for their stories. Gen. Sherman was accustomed, for example, in those days to pace up and down the corridors of the hotel where he stopped with his hands behind his back and his brow bent, as if absorbed in thought. But the lunatics turned out to be, not men like Sherman, who comprehended from the beginning something of the magnitude of the contest, and were absorbed with the responsibilities it imposed upon them, but the jaunty journalists and political critics whose "On to Richmond" cries revealed the real insanity of the hour.

THE N. Y. World of Aug. 10 makes this suggestion: The Revised Statutes show that there is a very large number of acts which can only be performed by the President in person. How long can these acts be left undone? It is absolutely necessary, for example, as in the case of the chief of a bureau in the Naval Department yesterday cited by us, that the official commissions which by reason of promotions, changes, resignations and deaths in the public service are continually required to be issued should be personally signed by the President. The President alone during the absence or sickness of heads of departments and of chiefs of bureaus and of many subordinate officers can delegate other officers to perform their duties. He alone can audit and authorize payments from the secret-service fund in the matter of intercourse with foreign nations. He alone can prescribe and change regulations as to Indian affairs or as to settling Indian accounts. He alone can authorize the enlistment of Indian scouts. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy he alone can make certain details of commanders, retire officers, select certain candidates for West Point or Annapolis, approve of alterations in orders, instructions and regulations made by the Secretaries of War or the Navy, designate superintendents of arsenals and approve of a large number of the findings of courts-martial. He alone can fill an immense number of vacancies liable to occur during the adjournment of the Senate. How large the arrearages of Executive work already accumulated may be it is impossible to tell, but certainly every day must add to the accumulation. What are those arrearages likely to be before Congress assembles?

THE Easton (Pa.) Express contains an article on the historic Lafayette bronze cannon now on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, written by the Rev. N. W. Condit of Easton, Pa., after a recent visit to West Troy. We think this gun should be taken to Yorktown, in October next, and that a national salute should be fired by it—especially if the Lafayette family are to be there; and we would suggest that the feasibility of this plan be considered by the Yorktown Committee of Arrangements. This gun (and there are six others of the same kind, captured at the same time and place), is about 7 feet long, and weighs 3,400 lbs. Would it not be worth the expense to have them all there? They are all heavy 12-pounder siege guns of the best English workmanship. The following is the communication:

This piece, lying so quietly among its fellows, is called "Lafayette's Gun." The reason of this name is that General Lafayette captured the gun himself at the siege of Yorktown. The inscriptions on the gun tell a part of its history. The name of the man who made it and the date of its manufacture is inscribed on the breech: "W. Bowen, fecit 1759." The following motto speaks for itself: "Aut nunquam tentes, aut perire." And the inscription placed upon it since its capture: "Surrendered at the capitulation of Yorktown, 1781, October 19." And also the inscription on the British coat-of-arms: "Ho-i-soit qui mal y pense." These are inscriptions made by art. But there is another inscription by which the gun will ever be known—an inscription which art could hardly make, nor time ever efface. This mark of recognition was made by the hand of the grim-visaged god of war.

When the immortal Lafayette had captured the gun, a heavy shot from the British lines struck the captured piece about sixteen inches from the breech, making an indentation a half inch deep and three inches wide.

The inscription needs no interpreter to unfold its mystic meaning; all nationalities can read it and understand it, as the mind runs back to the roar of the most eventful battle in the history of the race. The mind listens once more to the shouts of victorious heroes as they saw a young nation emerging from the smoke of battle. And now, when a hundred years have passed away since this eventful contest, the mind sees the victorious, triple lines drawn up, the French on one side and the Americans on the other, reaching more than a mile in length, between which Cornwallis was to lead his troops to the point of surrender. At the head of these lines we catch a glimpse of Washington and Lafayette, Rochambeau and Lincoln, Hamilton and Voinvil. No one wonders that Lord Cornwallis was sick and that Gen. O'Hara should be deputed to lead the conquered forces in solemn march between these lines of proud patriots, drawn up to receive them. The angry soldiers of the conquered army hurl their muskets upon the pile in rage, indicating the bitter feelings of the hearts of proud men, humbled by rebels. All these things come rushing into the soul as we stand beside this noble trophy, bearing the scars of battle and of triumph.

There are still more tender recollections associated with this pet gun. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 he visited Albany and Troy. He crossed the Hudson, entered the arsenal, sought out his favorite gun; and when he had discovered the scar upon the piece, overcome with emotion, the gray-haired hero, reclining upon his favorite trophy, embraced it, exclaiming, "O thou companion of my youthful days." Upon the arrival of Lafayette to this country in 1824, it was ordered to fire this piece in honor of its captor, bidding a hearty welcome to him who helped snap the chains of servitude which bound the struggling colonies to a foreign power. And after a silence of ten years, when the news of the death of this immortal Frenchman came to America, it was ordered to fire this gun during the day at half hour intervals, and thus by its hoarse notes sound the requiem of the dead hero, the friend of America, companion of Washington.

THE Secretary of War and the General of the Army are evidently determined to see that the system of "Post Schools" already so beneficial in its results, does not die a natural death. Each Inspector General of the Army has recently received a letter order calling their attention to the laws and regulations on the subject, and then going on say as follows:

The Quartermaster General reports that the erection of twenty-seven school buildings was ordered during the last fiscal year, but it is understood that at many posts no room has been set apart for these purposes. It is believed that the establishment of schools, and the supply of reading matter, and better means of lighting these rooms and the men's quarters, will have the effect of improving the conduct of the enlisted men, and of making them more contented; thus gradually improving the standard of recruits.

In view of the foregoing, and in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, the General of the Army directs that the attention of all officers on duty in the Inspector General's Department be called to the requirements and provisions of the law and orders cited, and that they be instructed to specially report what measures are necessary and practicable to carry them fully into effect throughout the service.

THE completion of the Washington Barracks is delayed for want of funds, though the new hospital is now under way and will be completed by the 15th of November. It is to be placed near the main gate, in the open space between the road and the river. No arrangements have been made about camping out this summer, no orders for this having been received. The artillerymen are still guarding the Executive Mansion and jail, and have no idea how long this duty will be required of them. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing Aug. 3, says: "There is no longer any news at the White House, and it seems almost absurd to keep the soldiers still pacing back and forth in the hot sun on the White House grounds. Barring the fact that the President has administered a gentle kick to the somewhat capacious stomach of his friend Gen. Swain, there are no fresh incidents to record of life at the executive mansion. The Secretary of the Navy is employing men night and day on the Tallapoosa, in order to have her ready for a sea trip before the 1st of September, and a new set of quarters, known as the President's rooms, is being constructed on her deck."

GENERAL Orders of August 8 from the Headquarters of the Army, the full text of which will be found in the proper column, announce the Army recruiting detail for the period commencing October 1, 1881, and ending Sept. 30, 1883. For the cavalry one troop officer, each, from the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th Cavalry is ordered to report by October 1, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; and for the infantry one company officer from the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th Infantry to report October 1 to Col. Wood, Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, at the Army Building, New York city. The officers of the above named regiment now on recruiting detail will rejoin their commands when relieved by their successors. The new order contains nothing affecting the present system of recruiting, which, indeed, under its present direction, has attained a standard of efficiency eminently productive of beneficial results to the Service at large.

ORDNANCE Notes No. 155 contain "Suggestions for improving Artillery fire," etc., by Captain L. K. Scott



of the British Royal Engineers. No. 156 contains the excellent article from Blackwood's Magazine, "The Sword" and "The Silver Streak," from "The Nineteenth Century." No. 157 contains an original paper, viz.: a report on feed guides and feed cases for machine guns and methods of packing the ammunition for transportation, by Captain John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

The following officers will compose the board for the examination of candidates for Assistant Paymaster of the Navy, to meet at Washington, August 20: Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, William N. Watmough, and W. Goldsborough. Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, recorder.

The General Court-martial in session at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the trial of 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d U. S. Artillery, concluded its labors this week, and the several members have returned to their stations. The proceedings have not yet been made public.

A DESPATCH from Baltimore reports that Col. William P. Craighill, United States Engineer, has at present, at his office in that city, the model of the monument the corner stone of which is to be laid at Yorktown during the coming celebration. Judging from the model, the monument will be the most completely symbolical structure in the country. A complete description of it was given in the JOURNAL when it was first sent to Washington last winter.

MUCH want of harmony is said to exist at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and a change in the commandant, whose full term has not yet expired, is expected. Reports, counter-reports, investigations, and reprimands have varied the monotony of that station since the summer set in. The delay in fitting out the *New Hampshire* gave the Department great annoyance, and she ultimately left in much disorder under imperative orders. It has been many years since such demands for prompt work have proceeded from Washington, and other stations have received inklings to this effect from that quarter.

SURGEON THORNEY, of the Navy, was retired for disability under the act of Feb. 21, 1861, the Medical board in his case reporting that his disability "did not occur in the line of duty." At that time no difference was made in the pay of officers retired for disability resulting from service and those whose disability "did not occur in the line of duty." Subsequently the law was changed so as to give the former higher pay. Surgeon Thorney's case was thereupon reopened, at his request, on new evidence, and it was decided that his disability did result from duty. On his application for the increased pay under the new law the claim was referred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Attorney General on questions raised by the 2d Comptroller. The Attorney General decides, in the opinion we publish elsewhere, that the Secretary's re-examination of Surgeon Thorney's case was not authorized by law.

THE Light Artillery Board re-assembled in rooms corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday August 10th—mention of which was made in last issue. All the members were present. The result of the Board's recent trip to Springfield and Sandy Hook was discussed, and arrangements were made for examining guns and batteries at other points. The board will probably remain in session until the first of next week, when they will adjourn to visit other points.

It is definitely known that President Garfield is convinced that we have too many naval stations, and will favor reducing the number, and increasing the quality of those retained. He wants to see at least three great Navy-yards, and has expressed himself to that effect. When in Congress, he was zealous in advocating the abolition and sale of the numerous small armories and arsenals throughout the country, and in building such institutions as the Rock Island Arsenal, and entertains the same idea of naval stations.

CAPT. J. C. P. DE KRAFFT left Washington on Aug. 11 for New York, on official business connected with hydrographic work.

It is reported that General U. S. Grant has bought a large and handsome house on the north side of 60th street, N. Y. City, between 5th and Madison avenues, for his future residence.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department, on General Hancock's staff, left New York for Yorktown, Va., and other points in that vicinity, on public business connected with the latter's duties in connection with the celebration, the military part of which comes under General Hancock's direction. On Friday the General's letter accepting the position was received by the Yorktown Commission.

The commissioners appointed by the governor of Michigan to inspect the military academy at Orchard Lake have presented to the governor a report, in which they commend the beautiful and salubrious location of the academy at Orchard Lake Mich., with its fine field for military exercises, its pleasant lake abounding in fish, and the beautiful grove surrounding it. The course of study is recommended as hard and thorough, the rooms are comfortable and clean, the food abundant and nutritious, and well cooked, and the moral and religious institution by the cadets not neglected; more attention to drawing and elocution is recommended. In regard to the military instruction under the direction of Lieut. Geo. R. Cecil, 13th U. S. Infantry, the commissioners say: "The military discipline and drill give the students a physical training of great value. At the head of this department stands a graduate of the West Point Academy and officer of the regular army, whose bearing and polished manners are a continued and most valuable lesson to the cadets. Should any graduate of this institution turn out a boor rather than a gentleman, it will be his own fault. In fact the cadets, from the oldest to the youngest already show the benefit they have derived from this kind of teachers. They are made, in the best sense, responsible for each other. Insubordination is rare. Punishments are regulated by law, and are never brutal, scarcely severe. It is the opinion of all the inspectors that the military feature of the Academy is worthy of special commendation. We only regret that something like it is not incorporated into the discipline of the State university." The superintendent of the Academy is Col. J. S. Rogers.

A ST. PAUL despatch of Aug. 11 says: Major Gordon of the 2d Infantry was well acquainted with Spotted Tail, the Sioux chief, who was killed by Crow Dog at Rosebud Agency. He first saw him at Fort Laramie in 1866, he having come thither on an errand so sad that it affected his after life. He brought there the body of his favorite daughter for burial, and officers of the post, with other white residents of the neighborhood, took part in the obsequies. Spotted Tail killed a number of ponies at the funeral, and nailed the skulls on the posts supporting the coffin. These skulls still remain, and every year the commanding officer sees to it that the coffin is decorated with flowers and streamers. The daughter had a romantic history, which is familiar to many Army officers and plainmen. She fell in love with Lieut. Brockhorst Livingston of the old 2d Dragoons, and a direct descendant of the famous Chancellor Livingston of New York. He seems to have reciprocated her love, and they lived together as man and wife, though bound by no legal ties. Livingston at length took sick, became a prey to dementia, was sent to Europe, and there died. The poor girl awaited his return long and anxiously, and guarded as dearer than her heart's blood his son, a bright boy two or three years old. At length news of his death reached her, and the wife—for so she considered herself, and so her native friends considered her—pined a few months with a slowly breaking heart, and then died. Her last words were the few English words of endearment Livingston had taught her in days gone by. Spotted Tail took the beloved form where Livingston had first met her, and there buried it. Mrs. Livingston, the mother of the Lieutenant, is still living in New York, or was a short time ago, and has instituted inquiries relative to the son spoken of, with a view of caring for and educating him, but all trace of him was lost, or his dusky relatives preferred to keep him with themselves.

LIEUT. EDWARD A. FIELD of the United States steamer *Wachusett*, and son of Rev. Dr. Thomas Field, is home at Amherst from a three-years' cruise with the South Pacific Squadron.

#### AN OLD SOLDIER'S WELCOME.

THE Memphis, Tenn. *Appeal* publishes and endorses a letter from Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler Ala, the old cavalry leader, urging that the Society of the Cumberland be received with open arms when they assemble at Chattanooga in September. Gen. Wheeler says: "I am told that this is the first time the society has ever selected a Southern city for its annual celebration. With these facts before us, I regard it as proper, expedient, and courteous for the citizens of the selected locality to extend to the visiting strangers all hospitality and courtesy in their power. The Society of the Cumberland has very many earnest Democrats among its members, and I am not prepared to say which political party predominates. It is, I am informed, a society similar to the Society of Cincinnati, formed after the Revolution, and the Aztec Society, formed at the close of the war with Mexico. I feel certain that you will agree with me that, if there is any one class more than another of Northern people whom we can meet on terms of the most kindly understanding, it is the bravest of the brave men who fought us. It has been the fighting soldier, together with the best civilians of the North, who have stood as defenders of our people against sutlers, camp-followers, and their compeers, who, by means of confiscation laws, force-bill laws, and other atrocities, have attempted to overwhelm us with degradation and ruin, and to transform our peaceful homes to scenes of anarchy and desolation. Alluding to the sympathetic nature of the Southern people, and the readiness with which they respond to any word of kindness, Gen. Wheeler says: "Only last year a single expression, uttered fourteen years ago, was sufficient for us all to devote every energy to secure the triumph of the great and gallant Hancock, and to-day these supporters of the hero of Gettysburg, who, I presume, comprise nine-tenths of the respectability of the South, could not, if they would, restrain the heartfelt sympathy they entertain for his opposing candidate, and that he may completely recover they most devoutly pray. These men despise mean and cowardly actions, and they love characteristics which are noble, generous,

and truly brave. Most certainly, such people would not be wanting in dignity to give a courteous reception to a society composed of Federal soldiers, who for the first time come as strangers to our homes. Throughout our country we find Confederate and Federal soldiers associated together in law firms; we find them as partners in commercial enterprises; as co-directors and officers of railroads; as fellow officials in every department of Government, both National and State, including every grade, from Cabinet officers to clerkships of subordinate committees, and their pleasant intercourse is never in the slightest degree disturbed by a thought of the conflict when, a fifth of a century ago, they opposed each other at Chancellorsville, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, or Spottsylvania. We have tried to forget the sorrows and to teach our minds to dwell upon the glories of the great American conflict. We remember the surging lines as our soldiers, with matchless heroism, assaulted breastworks, stormed fortifications, or repulsed the charge of overwhelming columns of the opposing armies. All this, like a dream of night, is of the past. We awake to a new work of duty. The desolation of our beloved South cannot be changed into prosperity except by action. Recrimination and repining will obtain nothing. We want, and we are determined to see, our country, whose climate, soil, and hidden wealth present attractions superior to any land, what it should be—a prosperous country, filled with prosperous people. The people of our country, who are interested in its future glory and its material progress, must meet each other, must know each other, and must work shoulder to shoulder for the attainment of the great purposes of American civilization.

#### A SAILOR'S YARN

AS NARRATED BY THE SECOND MATE TO ONE OF THE MARINES.

This is the tale that was told to me  
By a shattered and battered son of the sea;  
To me and my messmate, Silas Green,  
When I was a guileless young marine.

'Twas the good ship "Gyactus,"  
All on the China seas;  
With the wind a lee and the capstan free,  
To catch the summer breeze.

'Twas Captain Porgie of the deck  
To the mate in the mizzen hatch,  
While the boatswain bold, in the fore'd hold,  
Was winding his larboard watch.

"Oh, how does our good ship head to-night?  
How heads our gallant craft?"  
"Oh, she heads E. S. W. by N.,  
And the binnacle lies abaft."

"Oh, what does the quadrant indicate?  
And how does the sextant stand?"  
"Oh, the sextant's down to the freezing point,  
And the quadrant's lost a hand."

"Oh, if the quadrant's lost a hand,  
And the sextant falls so low,  
It's our body and bones to Davy Jones  
This night are bound to go.

"Oh, fly aloft to the garboard streak,  
And reef the spanker boom,  
Bend a steady sail to the martingale  
To give her weather room.

"Oh, boatswain, down in the fore'd hold,  
What water do you find?"  
"Four foot and a half by the royal gaff,  
And rather more behind."

"Oh, sailors, collar your marlin spikes  
And each belaying pin;  
Come, stir your stumps to spike the pumps,  
Or more will be coming in."

They stirred their stumps, they spiked the pumps,  
They spliced the mizzen brace;  
Aloft and a low they worked, but, oh!  
The water gained apace.

They bored a hole below her line  
To let the water out,  
But more and more with awful roar  
The water in did spout.

Then up spoke the cook of our gallant ship—  
And he was a lubber brave—  
"I've several wives in various ports,  
And my life I'd like to save."

Then up spoke the captain of the marines,  
Who dearly loved his grog,  
"It's awful to die, and it's worse to be dry,  
And I move we pipe to grog."

Oh, then 'twas the gallant second mate  
As stopped them sailors' jaw,  
'Twas the second mate whose hand has weight  
In laying down the law.

He took the anchor on his back,  
And leapt into the main;  
Through foam and spray he olove his way,  
And sunk and rose again.

Through foam and spray, a league away,  
The anchor stout he bore,  
Till safe at last, he made it fast,  
And warped the ship ashore.

This is the tale that was told to me,  
By that honest and truthful son of the sea.

And I envy the life of a second mate,  
Though captains curse him and sailors hate;  
For he shn't like some of the swabs I've seen,  
As would go and lie to a poor marine.

GEN. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., writes from the White Mountains, where he has gone on leave with his wife, to rid himself of the hay fever, to the Assistant Chief of Ordnance, that the climate has had the desired effect, and he is recuperating.



the honor of the 50th, or the Rangers, or the Welsh Fusiliers as for the honor of England. The one was an ever-present inducement to good behavior and to brave deeds. No man of the 30th or of the 59th cares one iota for the credit of the name of the East Lancashire. The *Gazette* published on Tuesday night is the culmination of the change which comes over the British army. That portion of the scheme expressed by the retirement of general officers and the immense increase in field officers is calculated to be of benefit to the service. It has put a stop to the block in promotions caused by the abolition of purchase, and although the paucity of subalterns will, in case of war, be greatly felt, upon the whole the operation may be expected to be favorable. But against these benefits there has to be put the abolition of regimental numbers, and the entire destruction of regimental feeling and prestige.—*London Standard*.

#### THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

In an article on the Gettysburg battle-field the *N. Y. Sun* says:

Every year the number of visitors to this field seems to increase rather than decrease, and the further we get from the war the greater seems the desire to preserve in some enduring form the points of interest which have made this place famous. There appears also a growing disposition of friends still living to mark in some enduring way the spots where officers fell, and the desire of surviving comrades to mark in stone the position of their regiments at the culminating point of their service during the great battle. Only one regiment has yet marked the spot of assault or defence which made its action memorable in those stormy days. Near the foot of Culp's Hill the survivors of the 2d Massachusetts (infantry) have raised a monument. It is a block of granite about three and a half or four feet square, which is set into a huge boulder in its natural position upon the field. A bronze plate, with raised letters, is set into the surface of the monument, bearing the inscription:

From the hill behind this monument, on the morning of July 3, 1863,  
THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY  
Made an assault upon the Confederate troops in the works at the base of Culp's Hill, opposite.  
The regiment carried to the charge 22 officers and 291 enlisted men. It lost 4 officers and 41 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 6 officers and 81 enlisted men wounded.  
To perpetuate the honored memories of that hour, the survivors of the regiment have raised this stone. 1879.

It will not be many years before the whole field of Gettysburg is filled with substantial mementoes of the battle, erected by friends or grateful countrymen to indelibly preserve for future generations a record of this battle.

#### THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

An opinion has recently been given by Attorney-General MacVeagh which at last definitely settles the question of the true relation of the Signal Service to the Army. For some years past General Sherman and other distinguished officers of the Army have been opposed to the retention of the Signal Service as a part of the Army establishment. A paragraph inserted in the Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, for the Signal Service, contained a proviso that "there may be two non-commissioned officers of the Signal Service promoted to the grade of 2d lieutenant during each year." This was construed by General Myer to authorize the appointment each year of two lieutenants in the Signal Service from non-commissioned officers of that corps. This view was concurred in by the Secretary of War, and by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, General William McK. Dunn; and notwithstanding the protest and opposition of General Sherman and General Townsend, then Adjutant-General, President Hayes took the same view. In 1878, '79, and '80 six men were thus promoted, and their names are now on the register.

Several months ago the usual competitive examination of sergeants was held by a board of officers, and two were selected for promotion. This examination demands of the successful candidate the ability to pass the graduating requirements of any collegiate scientific course, and in addition a thorough practical knowledge of building, supplying, and operating field or permanent lines of telegraph, and of the science of meteorology, as demanded by the operations of the Weather Report Division of the service. General Hazen approved the report of the Examining Board, after he had himself carefully revised the examination papers, and forwarded the report, with the recommendation for the appointment of both nominees, to the Secretary of War. The Army Regulations require that "all official communications shall be transmitted through the regular military channels." This required the papers to go to Adjutant-General Drum and the General of the Army before reaching the Secretary of War. It is supposed that the indorsement made by General Sherman in forwarding the papers to Secretary Lincoln was in strong opposition to the recommendation of General Hazen.

Some time after forwarding the papers, General Hazen took occasion to make inquiries regarding the progress toward action, when he found that the matter was "parked" on Secretary Lincoln's table, and that excellent official full of grave doubts whether there was existing law for such action. In fact, he was strongly imbued with all the arguments of the military and non-military objectors to the Signal Service. General Hazen combatted these views, and was prepared with all the arguments of his side of the question, but could not convince the Secretary. Other meetings took place between these officials, but each had the same results, and these delays brought the time long past the time of the assassination of President Garfield, and nothing could be done even if the Secretary withdrew his objections. Finally, General Hazen proposed that the whole mat-

ter, including other questions which have been raised relating to the military stations of the Signal Service, should be referred to the Attorney-General for his official opinion. To this Secretary Lincoln at once agreed, and the case was made up and referred. The requested opinion of Attorney-General MacVeagh was received by the Secretary of War nearly a month ago, but does not appear to have satisfied him. It is understood that the Attorney-General's opinion coincides with that of General Hazen in every essential point, and supports the claims of the friends of the Signal Service. According to his view, the Signal Corps is a separate corps of the Army, as is the Engineers, and its chief officer has control, under his superiors, of the personnel of that corps; the law specifically authorizes the appointment during each year of two 2d lieutenants, who shall be selected from the non-commissioned officers of the corps.

General Hazen incidentally learned that the papers had returned to the War Department, and called one day this week to learn the result. The Secretary seemed inclined to advance the belief that he was not bound to accept the opinion, when, as it seemed to him not to be in accordance with the law in the case; but finally told General Hazen that he wished to think it over further and would not make the opinion public, officially, until some time this week.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

On Tuesday last the officers of H. M. S. *Vernon* carried out an interesting experiment in the torpedo ground set apart for the Royal Engineers in Stoke's Bay for practice and experiments in submarine mining. Most of the fortified ports, harbors, and coaling stations are now provided with submarine mines, which form valuable adjuncts to the artillery defences. The mines are placed under the charge of the Royal Engineers; but the attack of such defences would fall to the Royal Navy, and the experiment on Tuesday afternoon was made with a view to obtain information on that description of attack which consists in laying mines by boats or small vessels across a mine field armed with mines intended to act, not against such small craft, but against the larger and more important men-of-war. The mines laid by the attack are then fired, and their explosion damages, destroys, or renders unserviceable the mines of the defence within certain radii of destructive effect. This is termed countermining.

The circle of destruction produced by a countermine depends on the following:

1. The explosive power of the countermine.
2. The resisting power of the mine cases attacked.
3. The height of water over countermine.
4. The height of water over mines attacked.
5. The nature of the bottom.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 had to a certain extent been examined in previous experiments, but Captain Gordon, R. N., of the *Vernon*, was anxious to determine the effects in different directions of a double and simultaneous explosion, and thus arrive at some estimate of the results which would be obtained from the simultaneous explosion of one or more strings of countermines. This was very necessary, for it is evident that a considerable increase in the area of effect may be anticipated, and the results hitherto found with single mines would be minimised.

Moreover, inasmuch as the explosive power of submarine mines generally, and therefore of the naval countermines, has been increased by the adoption of solid gun-cotton charges built up in the form of slabs, and compressed inside the case with suitable arrangements, it was desirable to find what that increase might be. Again, the form and manufacture of submarine mine cases have been improved by making them of a spherical shape, with the special end in view of resisting countermining to the utmost; and the effect of this improvement had to be determined.

The experiment consisted in placing two ground charges, each of 500 lb. of compressed gun-cotton, nearly 100 ft. apart, and in arranging a number of mines in line with the exploding mines, and at right angles to them at such distances as would insure their safety according to previous experiments with single charges.

The Royal Engineers also laid a number of tubular dynamometers, of elliptical section, made of lead (the invention of Captain Bucknill, R. E.), at various distances from the charges, and at various depths below the surface; while the Royal Navy placed a few large pressure-gauges in different positions.

The *Vesuvius*, with a number of naval officers and Sir W. Thomson, F. R. S., etc., on board, was moored off at only 500 ft. from the charges and perpendicular to the line. The mines having tested satisfactorily, and the tide having slackened, the mines were then fired at 3 p. m., the result being a very violent shock to all on board the *Vesuvius*; so violent indeed that the thick glass of one sash of the engine-room skylight was smashed into little pieces, and the knees and ankles of the spectators received a most unpleasant concussion.

The first upheaval was not so considerable as usual with these mines, but the spray shoot was in each case remarkably violent. It was intended to take instantaneous photographs from the deck of the *Vesuvius*, but the swell from a passing steamer unfortunately prevented it. A shoal of sprats appeared to have been in the vicinity and they formed impromptu dynamometers. The circle of dead sprats had a radius of about 500 ft., and the wounded sprats stretched for another 200 ft. or 300 ft. from the charges. Some of the spherical mines were raised by the engineers immediately after the experiment, and the results showed that the effect produced was destructive at a greater distance than usual. This was anticipated.

The officers of H. M. S. *Vernon* are to be congratulated on the successful and workmanlike manner in which the experiments were conducted. The depth of the water in which the trials were made was about eight fathoms. The exact distances are not given here for obvious reasons.—*London Engineering*, July 22.

#### NEW GUN VESSELS FOR CHINA.

An important addition has just been made to the fleet of gun vessels with which the Chinese navy has been supplied by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. during the last few years. Already 11 vessels have been sent out from time to time, differing in details, but uniting the peculiarity of extraordinary gun power in diminutive craft. The two new vessels differ essentially from the preceding 11 in combining great speed with great gun power. They resemble the others, however, in being wholly unarmored. Their displacement is 1,350 tons. They are built of steel, and are propelled by twin screws driven by compound engines of, together, 2,600 indicated horse power. They each carry two 26 ton 10-inch breech-loading guns, mounted upon centre pivots, one forward and one aft. Each of these heavy guns commands a nearly all-round fire. The charge of the gun is 180 lb. of powder, and the weight of projectile 400 lb. the penetrative power equal to piercing 18 in. of solid, unbacked iron plate. They carry besides, in each, four 40-pounder breech-loading guns, two 9-pounder breech-loading guns, two Nordenfeldts, and four Gatlings, and furthermore two steam cutters fitted with spar torpedoes. The engines, boilers, magazines, and machinery are entirely below the water-line, and are further protected by a steel-plate under-water deck, the space between which and the main deck is divided into numerous watertight compartments, in which coal is stored, thus adding to the protection afforded by the deck. Hydraulic steering gear is provided and placed below the water-line, with alternative hand gear and tiller. The vessels are also armed with a formidable steel knife-edged spur, or ram. The coal bunkers take 300 tons of coal, and with that quantity the vessels can run continuously at a speed of about eight knots for four weeks together.

On the 14th and 15th of July the new vessels went through a complete course of trials off the mouth of the Tyne, under Admiralty inspection. Their speed was tested over a course of 10½ knots, and was shown to be, with all weights on board, on the average of two runs each, ever 16 knots in one vessel and 16 knots in the other. The guns were fired with battering charges abeam, ahead, and astern, and at different elevations up to the maximum. Not the slightest sign of weakness was exhibited in any part of their structure. The handiness or power of manœuvring was found remarkable. With engines stopped suddenly they were brought up in about 3½ lengths. Reversing the engines brought them up in about 1½ lengths. With one engine driving ahead and the other astern, they circled rapidly to port or to starboard in their own length. With the hydraulic gear, the rudder was put over from hard-a-port to hard-a-starboard in eight seconds. The vessels were kept easily circling round a drifting target at about 150 yards, while the target was being riddled by the machine-guns.

Without claiming too much for these vessels, it should be remarked of them that the penetrative power and range of their guns measured by the accepted official standard, exceed those of any gun yet afloat, except those of the English *Inflectors* and the Italian *Duilio*. No unarmored ship that carries guns can be compared for a moment with them, and no armored ship equals them in speed. The nearest is the *Duilio*, of nine times their size. Thus their vastly superior gun power would make them most formidable to the largest unarmored vessels, and their superior speed and greater range and power of artillery would enable them to in some measure cope with an iron-clad, since they could ordinarily choose their own distance, and from their diminutiveness would be very hard to hit; nor would a single shot by any means disable them, owing to the under-water and other protection given to their vital parts. As skirmishers to open attack, or, as cavalry to harass a retreat, they prove valuable adjuncts to a first class navy, and they are not subject to the rapid depreciation which the progress of artillery imposes upon a costly and necessarily limited iron-clad fleet.

The vessels are being commissioned by Admiral Ting with officers and crews sent from China, and Admiral Ting will shortly call in at Portsmouth for the purpose of paying his respects and showing his vessels.—*London Times*, July 26.

The *Cheyenne Leader* says: It has already been stated that a new military post will be erected in Utah near the Grand river, where the southern or Uncompagne Utes are being taken. As the White river Utes are to be removed to the Uintah agency in northeastern Utah, it is surmised that a new post will also be established near that place. The nearest post at present is Fort Bridger, in southwestern Wyoming, but it is too far away for all purposes. Hence a more convenient post is not only desirable, but necessary, considering the marauding spirit of the White river Utes. Doubtless the matter will soon receive the consideration of the proper authorities who will probably act upon it before the close of the present season. It is said by both soldiers and citizens, in Montana and Wyoming, that the next Indian war may be with the Crows. These Indians are becoming jealous of the encroachments of the whites on all sides—a jealousy that is being goaded to desperation by designing whites, who tell the Crows they are to be removed to a new reservation in northern Montana. The Crows will not give up their reservation and they will not be easily driven out, hence they fear that if white men close in on them much more a fight must of necessity result. They are troubling settlers outside their reservation by begging and in stealing horses and cattle. When pursued, they take to their reservation and defy the law.

CAPT. WM. K. MATO has reported his return home from his leave of absence in Europe which expired on July 6 last, and is at present at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## EXTRA AND DAILY DUTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I desire to draw the attention of "all whom it may concern" to an evil which exists at many military posts of detailing the greater portion of the active command on extra and daily duty. The extra duty part is pretty well restricted on account of funds, but the daily duty part is absolutely without limit. Company commanders are powerless in the matter, the post commander having the sole control, and as a consequence when injudiciously or arbitrarily exercised, the discipline and morale of the company suffer very materially. Department commanders do what they can to regulate the number of detailed men, but cannot without positive and direct interference restrict the practice. What is wanted is a fixed order or regulation from the War Department, and when the necessities of the service require a departure from the regulation let it be made a matter of special authority based on proper and substantial premises. Respectfully,  
COMPANY COMMANDER WITH 70 PER CENT. OF HIS MEN  
ON E. AND D. DUTY.

## THE CASE OF COL. JAMES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of July 23, the article about me is partly true, in the main untrue. That I did attempt to commit suicide is true. The statement below will show what led me to do it; what was done to me at that time, and my condition at that time.

About noon of Sunday, July 17, I rode from my home to the village of Chatham, about 12 miles in distance. My intention was to pass the night there, leave my horse and buggy, and visit Troy, N. Y., the next day, and return home as I came. I arrived there after dark. I put my horse in charge of the Chatham House, went to the depot, ate a lunch, returned to the hotel, and intended to call for a room and go to bed. The instant I entered the hotel a number of men came up and surrounded me, hustled me around, and took me upstairs and put me in a room, and put over me a guard of two black men, and went away. They kept annoying me, refused to let me go, and they took from me all I had on my person but a nail cleaner. In my anger, fright, and desperation, I with that cut in my right groin a large gash. I did not succeed in reaching the artery, and bled profusely until the wound was dressed. I was kept there all night, and on Monday, July 18, about 3 P.M., I was taken from the hotel and was put in a carriage by the same persons who assaulted me the night before, and was driven rapidly to the Columbia County Poor House, near Ghent, N. Y., and put in the lunatics' ward, was there manacled and handcuffed. There I remained with eight or ten madmen until Thursday, A.M. I was locked up every night. I was then taken to the keeper's house. He acknowledged he had no authority to hold me, and would not give me the names of those who put me in there. After much talk on the part of the supt. and keeper of the asylum, and much entreaty on mine, I was released Friday evening, July 22, and arrived at my home 9 o'clock the same evening. Without authority of any law I was by a number of genteel drunkards abducted and put in a mad-house, and kept there five days. I am a native of the county, having been born in New Lebanon. The proper authorities will be called upon soon to investigate into this outrage on law and myself.

I am now well nearly. The question of my sanity has been settled long since. I fear the publication of your article has made many of my Army friends and others anxious. This statement will relieve that anxiety. Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY WARNER JAMES, Bvt. Lt. Col., U.S.A.  
DUNKHAM, WEST LEBANON, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.,  
August 5, 1881.

## MILITARY COURTESY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Courtesy is put down with our tactical movements, and is stated in Upton to be indispensable to discipline. As a sentiment this is received with utter indifference, or at best with languid assent. The word chivalry has been so abused, that it has come to have a comical or disagreeable significance.

Yet there is strong need of reflection on this subject, for the philosophy of military courtesy seems to be misunderstood by some and ignored by many.

There is a prevalent impression that we should be polite to others on the strength of our liking or their deservings.

It is one of our traditions that once when General Washington was asked why he took the trouble to return the bow of a poor negro slave, that he gave this noble answer: "Sir, I would be sorry to have a poor slave outdo me in politeness." This goes to the soul of the subject. It impresses the lesson that we should be courteous at all times, in all places, and to all persons, because it is due to ourselves to be gentlemanly. This, as before remarked, meets with passive approval. Still, foul words fall from the lips of men in high station, in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that they dishonor themselves more than the persons to whom they are applied.

Military courtesy has also another significance. It is a recognition of the honor of the Government we serve. In monarchical states the king is the fountain of honor, or, to change the simile, he is the central sun, and his satellites shine with a reflected light. A colonel of a

regiment represents to his followers a transmitted honor. They salute not the man, but the office. The clerks of a great commercial house stand at respectful attention when they enter the office of their chief, on the same principle. But with us a subaltern flops down in a chair in his commanding officer's office, with a don't-care-a-damn air, and an expression of face which says as plainly as words: "I am as good as you, if not much better." If not on duty, a lot of subs will meet an old gray-headed field officer with a hail-fellow-well-met familiarity that is simply surprising. After he passes they are likely to call him an exquisite ass or an artesian bore. Possibly he may be, yet he represents a principle.

Is our Government less worthy of honor because it is a representative one? Rather, should it not command our respect the more because it does represent a popular and not a personal sovereignty? Are we to have no loyalty because our national sovereignty is an abstraction? If this is the received opinion, no wonder our public men are held in light esteem and our Presidents are shot. If we do not respect ourselves, no one will respect us. If we do not respect our officers, our institutions will fall into contempt. The masses of men cannot make distinctions between abstract ideas and concrete facts.

There is, of course, a reverse side to this question. Officers should remember that they should honor the office, and not expect their office to honor them. They should not expect pecuniary credit or social recognition on account of their cloth. Men who travel on the credit of officialism, clerical, military, or political, are apt to be frauds and swindlers. No man, for instance, priest or layman, soldier or civilian, has a right to expect to be taken into good society unless introduced personally or by letter. The law is by far the most influential profession in this country, yet lawyers claim no social recognition as such. A man deserves to have his wife seduced who takes a preacher to his house because he is a preacher. The habit does not make the monk, nor the uniform the soldier.

But the distinguishing feature of the soldier is respect for authority. Assume a virtue if you have it not, says Hamlet.

Old Col. Buchanan, of the 1st Inf., used to insist on all the officers of his command reporting at his office every day at guard mounting, when he would usually give them a short lecture on the amenities and etiquette of the service. From this practice he got the name among the irreverent of being a military Turveydrop. For all that he was a thorough officer and gentleman, and it would be well for the Army if his notions were more favorably received. There is a great service Gen. McDowell could do us before he closes his honored career, and that would be to give us a series of lay sermons on this subject. CENTURION.

## WHY ADMIRAL FAIRFAX DECLINED THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you publish the enclosed letter of the Secretary of the Navy by way of correcting that absurd statement copied in the JOURNAL from the Times of Aug. 5, assigning reasons for my asking to be relieved from the order to command the European squadron. Some time in the latter part of March I was offered the squadron in question, and in good faith accepted it. It was not until the 30th ult., when I saw there was no hope of my sick child recovering sufficiently to make the sea voyage to Europe, that I decided to avail of the retired list, and immediately acquainted Judge Hunt. Whatever I may have said to the Secretary in reference to my family crossing over to Europe in the flagship was entirely unofficial, and so considered by Judge Hunt, and rested upon the commanding officer of the Trenton remaining out and assuming command of the Lancaster on her arrival in the Mediterranean, thereby giving me the temporary use of both cabins. Another captain was soon after detailed, and the additional numbers to my already large family about that time made, decided me to abandon all thought of any of them going out in the Lancaster. Very truly,

D. McNEILL FAIRFAX.  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1881.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1881.

Rear-Admiral D. McNeill Fairfax, U. S. N., U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th inst. I have to state that the sole reason assigned by you for declining the command of the European squadron was the serious illness of a member of your family.

At your request I am happy to be able to add that, in your note written to me some time since, you stated that you were in accord with me in all I thought and expressed about women being on board cruising vessels. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

## LOW DOG'S STORY OF CUSTER'S FIGHT.

(Letter from Fort Yates to the Cincinnati Commercial).

WE drove the first attacking party back, and that party retreated to a high hill. Then I told my people not to venture too far in pursuit for fear of falling into an ambush. By this time all the warriors in our camp were mounted and ready for fight, and then we were attacked on the other side by another party. They came on us like a thunderbolt. I never before nor since saw men so brave and fearless as those white warriors. We retreated until our men got all together, and then we charged upon them. I called to my men, "This is a good day to die; follow me." We massed our men, and that no man should fall back, every man whipped another man's horse, and we rushed right upon them. As we rushed upon them the white warriors dismounted to fire, but they did very poor shooting. They held their horses' reins on one arm while they were shooting, but their horses were so frightened that they pulled the

men all around, and a great many of their shots went up in the air and did us no harm. The white warriors stood their ground bravely, and none of them made any attempt to escape or get away. After all but a few of them were killed, I captured two of their horses. Then the wise men and chiefs of our nation gave out to our people not to mutilate the dead white chief, for he was a brave warrior and died a brave man, and his remains should be respected.

Then I turned round and went to help fight the other white warriors, who had retreated to a high hill on the east side of the river. [This was Reno's command.] I don't know whether any white men of Custer's force were taken prisoners. When I got back to our camp they were all dead. Everything was in confusion all the time of the fight. I did not see Gen. Custer. I do not know who killed him. We did not know till the fight was over that he was the white chief. We had no idea that the white warriors were coming until the runner came in and told us. I do not say that Reno was a coward. He fought well, but our men were fighting to save their women and children, and drove them back. If Reno and his warriors had fought as Custer and his warriors fought, the battle might have been against us. No white man or Indian ever fought as bravely as Custer and his men. The next day we fought Reno and his forces again and killed many of them. Then the chiefs said these men had been punished enough, and that we ought to be merciful, and we let them go. Then we heard that another force was coming up the river to fight us [Gen. Terry's command], and we started to fight them, but the chiefs and wise men counseled that we had fought enough, and that we should not fight unless attacked, and we went back and took our women and children and went away.

This ended Low Dog's narration, given in the hearing of half-a-dozen officers, some of the 17th Infantry and some of the 7th Cavalry—Custer's regiment. It was in the evening, the sun had set and the twilight was deepening. Officers were there who were at Big Horn with Benteen, senior captain of the 7th, who usually exercised command as a field officer, and who, with his battalion, joined Reno on the first day of the fight, after his retreat, and were in the second day's fight. It was a strange and intensely interesting scene. When Low Dog began his narrative only Capt. Howe, the interpreter, and myself were present, but as he progressed the officers gathered around, listening to every word, and all were impressed that the Indian chief was giving a true account, according to his knowledge. Some one asked how many Indians were killed in the fight. Low Dog answered, "Thirty-eight, who died then, and a great many—I can't tell the number—who were wounded and died afterwards. I never saw a fight in which so many in proportion to the killed were wounded, and so many horses were wounded." Another asked who were the dead Indians that were found in two tepees—five in one and six in the other—all richly dressed, and with their ponies slain about the tepees. He said eight were chiefs killed in the battle: one was his own brother, born of the same mother and the same father, and he did not know who the other two were.

The question was asked, "What part did Sitting Bull take in the fight?" Low Dog is not friendly to Sitting Bull. He answered with a sneer, "If some one would lend him a heart he would fight." Then Low Dog said he would like to go home, and with the interpreter, he went back to the Indian camp. He is a tall, straight Indian, thirty-four years old, not a bad face, regular features and small hands and feet.

Crow King then said that if Reno had held out until Custer came and then fought as Custer did they would have whipped the Indians. The Indians would then have been compelled to divide to protect their women and children, and the whites would have had the advantage. He expressed great admiration for the bravery of Custer and his men, and said that that fight impressed the Indians that the whites were their superiors, and it would be their destruction to keep on fighting them. Both he and Low Dog said they did not feel that they would be blamed for the Custer fight or its results. It was war: they were attacked; Custer tried to kill them; they killed him. Crow King said he had two brothers killed in the fight, that from thirty to fifty Indians were killed, and a much larger number who were wounded died afterward.

## TRANSFORMATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE Gazette published on Tuesday night is without a parallel, and effects an absolute transformation of the personnel of the British army. Fifty-five generals, 66 lieutenant-generals, and 34 major-generals are placed on the retired list, while the changes and promotions in the lower ranks are even more than proportionately large. There can be no doubt that among the 155 general officers now removed from the active list are many who could yet have done good service had the country needed them, and great will be the heart-burnings among them at their enforced retirement. But the vast majority will be in reality in no way affected by the change. The sense of bewilderment and loss produced by the sudden effacement of all the well-known regimental numbers is, to all connected with the army, intense, and as upon the day when the warrants came into force in many regiments the whole of the officers sat down to mess with crape upon their arms in mourning for the death of their regiments, of their severance from their proud past, from all the traditions of great and honorable deeds, so, though in a less degree, the country will deplore the break in tradition and the loss of the old familiar names. As Gen. Roberts said, in his famous speech at the Mansion House, there is an absolute loss of fighting power in an army by their loss of prestige. As a lad will fight for the honor of his school, as a young man exerts himself to the utmost for that of his university, so are soldiers jealous of the honor of their regiment, and ready to die for its credit and repute. In battle, men fought fully as much for



# THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Thursday, August 4, was, perhaps, the hottest day of the late very hot spell, the thermometer ranging very close to the hundreds; yet, despite this great heat, one hundred and seventy-four officers and men of the 7th regiment reported at the armory for the purpose of taking a second day's tour at the Creedmoor targets in class practice. The detachment, under the command of Major Richard Allison, reached the range at about 9 A. M. The general details for practice in both classes, 2d and 1st, were at once made by Capt. Chas. F. Robbins, regimental I. R. P., under the immediate supervision of Major A. L. David, brigade inspector. Ammunition was issued, the squads took post in rear of their respective targets, twenty having been assigned them, and the flags were lowered. The shooting in both classes was kept up without intermission during the morning hours, the men being promptly transferred from range to range. The weather was sweltering, sky bright and clear, and a very light E. wind, which instead of cooling the men only added to the heat. The troops, however, wore their white summer helmets, which, being well ventilated, prevented the men from suffering from the strong rays of the sun, and during the day not a man was overcome, to the satisfaction of Dr. Moreau Morris, the regimental surgeon, who was present for duty. Capt. Robbins, who as usual was one of the very hardest workers of the day, was quite ill immediately after the rest, noon, but quickly rallied and in the afternoon was himself again. A long rest was taken during the mid-day heat, and when the men again faced the targets they were comparatively fresh. The practice in the classes was completed early in the afternoon. 119 men shot in the 2d class, 100 and 300 yards, of whom 72 qualified as follows: Field and staff practicing, 2; qualified, 1; non-com. staff, 1-0; Company A, 9-7; B, 22-15; C, 13-10; D, 9-7; E, 8-4; F, 15-8; G, 15-7; H, 9-5; I, 9-2; K, 7-5. For the marksman's badge or 1st class, 200 and 500 yards, 162 men shot, of whom 41 qualified, as follows: Field and staff, 3-2; non-com. staff, 2-0; Company A, 10-1; B, 18-4; C, 21-6; D, 10-3; E, 14-2; F, 23-7; G, 15-5; H, 22-4; I, 12-6; K, 12-1. As there was plenty of time and ammunition the inspectors of rifle practice decided to utilize both, and as the men were on the range, permitted those who from their shooting in the forenoon might have a chance to qualify, to have a second practice, resulting as follows: 2d class, non-com. staff, practicing, 1; qualified, 1; Co. G, 1-1; Co. I, 5-3. For the marksman's badge: Co. A, practicing, 10; qualified, 1; B, 12-4; C, 16-9; D, 5-0; E, 6-1; F, 9-2; G, 5-1; H, 15-4; I, 3-1; K, 6-1. Total at second practice, 64; qualifying, 24. The total number of marksmen qualified during the day was 65, out of a total number practicing, both trials, of 249. On the completion of this practice the squads were reassembled and companies formed for practice at the long targets, file and volley, in mass. This practice throughout was of the very best description, the formula prescribed by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice being strictly carried out. The volleys, both standing and kneeling, were well delivered, the commands of officers being clear and distinct, while the manual of "load, ready, aim, fire," were all that could be desired. In the record of this practice Co. I, with, however, but 9 men in ranks, carries off the honors, having in both file and volley firing an average of nearly "centres," 3.84, per shot in their 90 rounds, Co. A, with 11 men shooting, is second with 3.60 per shot, while Co. C, though having the splendid record of 4.34 per shot in file firing, falls to 3.58 in the two practices. Co. E, with 9 men, has the credit of being the tail end of the list, their average for 90 rounds, volley and file, being but 1.66 per shot. The average of the battalion, volley, with 126 practicing, 630 rounds, is 2.94 per shot, while by file, with 128 shooting, 640 rounds, the handsome figure of 3.18 per shot was reached. The following table shows in detail the result of this firing in mass:

Company.	No. men.	No. shots.	Bull's-eyes.	Outliers.	Total hits.	Total score.	Average per shot.
A..... Volley.....	11	55	25	13	16	54	209 3.80
File.....			21	18	5	44	187 3.40
B..... Volley.....	20	100	28	15	14	57	228 2.28
File.....			25	28	21	74	279 2.79
C..... Volley.....	20	100	32	22	17	71	282 2.82
File.....			44	44	19	107	434 4.34
D..... Volley.....	6	30	10	8	7	25	96 3.20
File.....			8	9	9	26	94 3.13
E..... Volley.....	9	45	6	6	7	19	68 1.51
File.....			8	11	8	27	100 2.22
F..... Volley.....	16	80	28	27	16	71	280 3.50
File.....			29	21	15	65	259 3.12
G..... Volley.....	13	65	20	11	7	38	158 2.40
File.....			17	21	9	47	187 2.50
H..... Volley.....	12	60	24	20	8	52	216 3.60
File.....			23	17	8	48	199 3.31
I..... Volley.....	9	45	20	13	8	41	168 3.73
File.....			20	15	9	44	178 3.95
K..... Volley.....	10	50	6	10	8	24	86 1.72
File.....			15	8	8	31	123 2.46

\* 15 men shot in file firing.

The detachment left the range by train at 5 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—The resignation of Col. Spencer has not in the slightest degree interfered with the progress of this command. Lieut.-Col. Webber has met the issue squarely, buckled on his armor and has gone to work with a will. One of his first actions was to order the company commanders to weed out all the dead wood in their companies so that the regiment should be seen and judged in a true light. He is also looking after officers and non-coms. and those found neglectful or incompetent will have to give way to new blood. The JOURNAL advised Col. Spencer to adopt these methods some two years ago, stating that it would strengthen his hands and place the command on a solid basis. The advice was however neglected and the regiment has been going steadily to the dogs, showing at the last Division parade, Decoration Day, to the very worst possible advantage. Col. Webber has been in command nearly three months, and already a marked improvement in general appearance and discipline may be observed. We trust the Lieut.-Col. will continue the good work, and on inspection day show to the Inspector General a command worthy of the respect of the authorities and citizens. On Monday last, July 8, the regiment paraded in fatigue uniform, white trousers, for its annual summer festival, the several companies forming at the Schuylkill Park, East 69th st., at 4.30 P. M. At 5 o'clock Adjutant Hoeker equalized the battalion into 8 companies 12 files front, and the regiment was formed for review. The formation was neatly executed, the officers being prompt and the men attentive. Col. Webber was in command, the "present" at the turn over being equal to any that we have seen in this regiment for several years.

"Prepare for review" was at once given, the ranks were promptly opened, the alignments being excellent, and as Mayor Grace the reviewing officer stepped to the front, the opening "present" was even better executed than at the formation, and was loudly applauded by the spectators. The inspection of the line of battle was most satisfactory, officers and men being on their mettle, yet the presence of recruits in several of the companies was noted by the moving of heads and hands. The passage by company, though open to some criticism, was such an improvement over the late efforts of the regiment that we have only words of praise for both officers and men. The marching was good, and though the alignments were occasionally broken, the uneven ground should be a most satisfactory excuse. The wheel into line was good, and the closing present on a par with the general proficiency shown. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mayor Grace warmly complimented the command on its general fine appearance and close attention to the duties of the hour, and more than one of the military guests expressed their satisfaction at the improvement evinced since the advent of Col. Webber. The battalion was then dismissed and the festivities of the day commenced, the officers looking after their guests, while the rank and file joined their families. The dancing platform was taken possession of and all enjoyed themselves. The Executive Committee of the festival consisted of Quartermaster Arthur Crooks, Captains Max Ehler, George Theiss, George Strippel and Lieut. H. P. Paetzgen. The guests were received and entertained by Lieut.-Col. Webber, Surgeon M. J. B. Messermer, Adj. F. Hoeker, Capt. J. Diegel, A. Donis, H. Ruge, Lieut. H. Haab, E. Martin, Jr., Commissary J. Wyman.

NEW YORK.—Capt. Chas. F. Robbins, I. R. P., 7th New York, and assistant in the Department of Rifle Practice, was Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Division, during the practice of Gatling Battery E, Aug. 11.

It does seem strange, indeed, that under the present parsimonious management of the troops of the State of New York, when even the small allowance required for the purchase of a prize for the State match at Creedmoor, and the transportation of teams from the interior to compete in this as well as in the grand match for the Hilton trophy, are denied, that apparently without the slightest authorization of law, an armory to cost nearly \$12,000 is being built for the Albany battalion. The action of the authorities seems to be "penny wise and pound foolish," as the Albany companies are at present well quartered, outside of the State arsenal already erected in that city, while one and all are anxious that the State match should be held, and that the great shooting State should be represented in the International Match, more particularly this year, when it is well known that the Canadian militia intend to compete for the Hilton trophy.

The second Creedmoor practice of the troops of the 2d Division has been fixed for the following dates: 17th Sep. Co., Aug. 12; 13th regiment, Monday, August 15, and 23d regiment, Thursday, August 18.

There being still some doubt as to the exact permission granted the troops of New York State, on the application of Capt. Chas. F. Robbins, 7th regiment, to allow officers to shoot on the same targets with the men in class practice, and permit file and volley firing to precede the general practice, we present the full endorsement of General Barnes, as sent to Capt. Robbins:

"Respectfully returned. The assignment of targets to officers before the men shoot is approved and commended, provided the men are not permitted to approach the firing points until the officers' practice is over. The change in routine of practice asked for, would be in direct violation of G. O. No. 15, a. s., and would not, in my opinion, be expedient in any event, because the individual firing prepares the men for practice in ranks, which should therefore in no case precede the 3d order of class practice, viz., at 200 yards."

On Tuesday, September 20, at Prospect Park Parade ground, the troops comprising the 5th Brigade, Brooklyn, 13th and 14th regiments, will be inspected and mustered by Inspector Gen. Oliver and his assistant Gen. Rodenbough. It is proposed to occupy the full day in military manoeuvres, guard mount, regimental and Brigade, company and battalion drill, review, inspection, muster, and dress parade.

The 71st Col. Richard Voss commanding, will elect a Lieut. Col. and Major at an early date. The officer mentioned for the position of Lieut. Col. is Captain Appleton D. Palmer, late of the 4th regiment U. S. Artillery. Capt. Palmer graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, June 23, 1865, and was commissioned 2d Lieut., 12th U. S. Infantry, and promoted 1st Lieut. same command on the same day; he was transferred to the 30th regiment in September, 1866, and promoted Captain October, 1868. He was transferred to the 4th Artillery January, 1871, and resigned April 29, 1873. During 1867-68 he was on frontier duty at Fort Sedgewick, Col.

At the second competition for the company badges, Co. A, 48th regiment, Oswego, held August 1, Leonard Miller won the 1st badge by a score of 39; W. M. Cheever second, score 29, and Capt. H. H. Herron third, score 17.

Co. B, 13th regiment, Brooklyn, have presented their late captain, the veteran Major Fred. A. Baldwin, with an album containing the portraits of the members of Co. B.

Some of the members of the 7th regiment, who had qualified in the regular matches of the N. R. A., and who paraded on the occasion of the second tour of regimental class practice, did not have as good a time as they expected. They were detailed for guard duty and did not fire a shot during the day. One or two in the third company are still complaining of the treatment.

Col. Louis Bossert, 32d regiment, Williamsburg, has tendered the resignation of his office. Colonel Bossert was elected but a few months ago and at an election in which there was a struggle between Major Finkelmeyer, Adjutant Karcher and himself. Major Finkelmeyer resigned, but was subsequently induced by his many friends in the command, who regard him as a very valuable officer, to accept the Lieut. Colonelcy. The Adjutant was assigned to duty as I. R. P., and subsequently resigned. Since his election Col. Bossert has worked hard to bring the regiment up to a higher standard. The regiment, owing to the frequent rumors of disbandment, etc., has been in an unhealthy state for sometime back, and though Lieut. Col. Finkelmeyer will most likely be the next colonel, it is feared that, even much as he is loved by officers and men, he will hardly be able to lift the battalion from the "slough of despond." What the regiment needs is the immediate settling of the disbandment question, and if it is allowed to live Col. Finkelmeyer will be found the right man in the right place.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Second Cadets.—The 2d Corps of Cadets (Salem), Lt. Col. Samuel Dalton, commanding, performed their yearly tour of camp duty during the first week in August, at Magnolia, a small settlement upon the north shore of Massachusetts bay, some twenty miles from Salem. It was a delightful spot, and the cool breezes of the ocean kept the temperature to a more nominal standpoint. The corps passed through a specified routine of work each day, the

tour of duty beginning at sunrise and practically ending at sunset, although guard duty was performed at all hours, both day and night. The corps, although a small one, is in excellent condition, and paraded almost to a man its whole strength. Discipline was a feature; military courtesy a specialty; policing not to be criticized, and guard duty so well done as to warrant its full meed of praise. The earnest desire of every member of the corps, from colonel to simplest enlisted man, seemed to lay in the endeavor to do his duty as well as he knew how, and, when possible, to glean information or "points" from others and to live up to them. We did not see a slouchy soldier in camp, nor an uncivil or ungentlemanly one. Features in the way of rifle practice and band concerts were of daily occurrence, and just here is an excellent opportunity to speak of the Salem Cadet band. It was organized by Col. Dalton only a few years ago, and has been under his personal supervision since that time. To say that this band understands its work, simply passes over a most important matter, with little consideration. After the "botching" made by Boston bands year after year on Boston Common, it is refreshing to find one organization that has a band of musicians, every member of which knows thoroughly what should be done and when it should be done. With the Salem Cadet band there are no mistakes, and it is the best drilled military band we have seen for many a long day. It is an organization that any Boston body of musicians can pattern after with profit. We have made our remarks upon the Cadet encampment in a general vein, as circumstances do not warrant us to enter into a detailed notice of the week's work. Where so much improvement and general excellence is shown as at Magnolia, a few discrepancies count for little, and must naturally be expected, for in this world nothing is perfect. The Corps is in excellent condition, and we trust that there will be no falling off from its present standard.

RHODE ISLAND.—The National Guard of Rhode Island will go into camp for 5 days, at Oakland Beach, commencing on Tuesday, August 23. The colored military of Providence—4th battalion infantry and Ives Post, G. A. R.—had a gala day at the Ocean Cottage on August 8. They had for guests Robert Bell Post, of Boston; Co. I, 6th Mass. Volunteers; the Shaw Guards, Veteran Association of Boston, and the Cambridge Guards, of Hartford. The guests were welcomed by Mayor Hayward, to whose address Capt. Francis, of the 6th Mass. Vols., responded. The united command made a parade before taking the boat for the picnic grounds.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMP.—First Brigade.—The 1st Brigade, National Guard Pennsylvania, General George R. Snowden commanding, went into camp at Pottstown, July 30, and broke camp August 6, giving the men seven days continuous duty. Saturday and Sunday, the first two days in camp, were rainy, which somewhat prevented the performance of regular duty; but from that time on the camp routine embraced a continuous line of duty from reveille to tattoo. The grounds upon which the camp was mainly located was rolling farm land, covered in the main with either clover, timothy, or grain stubble, thus preventing it from becoming very muddy, yet the soil was of a kind to quickly absorb moisture. The brigade was unfortunate in the choice of time for holding the encampment, as more excessive heat nor so long an extended term has not been experienced this season; and to make it worse hardly a particle of shade was to be found anywhere; a dozen would more than cover the number of trees on the ground. Water was scarce, but this was remedied by having a supply carted to the companies three times each day. Not only in this, but in every way possible, the citizens of Pottstown, through the personal efforts of Captain Griffen, of the 6th regiment, and by means of a Citizens' Committee, of which he was chairman from first to last, gave every assistance and co-operation, with the officers of the Brigade, in making the encampment a success. The regimental camps were formed with due regard to Par. 751, Upton, but the want of space prevented the formation in the right quarter of regimental lines for dress parades, and a brigade line was entirely out of the question. The 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments, and State Fencible Battalion lay in an inverse order on one side of the Pottstown racecourse, while off on another side lay the 6th regiment, the cavalry, and the artillery. The ground within the race track proper was used for brigade dress parade, manoeuvres; and the review, to which purposes it was admirably adapted. Notwithstanding the several disadvantages enumerated, the location, all in all, was an excellent one, and we doubt whether one better adapted to the purpose will ever be found until the State is ready to purchase, or at least fit one up for permanent use.

The attendance this year was very much better than last. The daily average, as shown by the consolidation morning report, was about 2,100, officers and men. The following table shows the strength, present and absent, of the several organizations on the days when inspected:

	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Per centage present.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		
1st Regt.....	33	410	443	3	136	139	582	76.1
2d Regt.....	29	378	406	1	80	81	487	83.4
3d Regt.....	21	338	359	1	42	43	402	89.3
6th Regt.....	36	430	466	1	54	55	520	90.5
Bat. State Fencibles.....	14	199	213	1	30	31	244	87.3
Gray Invincibles.....	3	48	51	..	24	24	75	68.0
1st City Troop.....	1	33	37	..	17	17	54	68.5
Washington Troop.....	1	42	43	2	6	8	51	88.2
Battery C.....	2	32	34	..	..	..	34	100.0
	142	1960	2102	8	339	397	2499	84.1

Considering that this is the first encampment held under the provision of the law, it is a very fair showing. By such provision attendance is compulsory, no excuse for non-attendance being considered good, unless caused by sickness or death. Five days' pay, at the rate of \$1.50 for privates, non-commissioned officers in proportion, according to rank, and commissioned officers same as corresponding rank in regular service, will be given to those only whose names appear on the abstract of the daily roll-call as having given continuous service. The same excuse as stated above will serve for service not continuous, provided the sickness or death occurs during the term of the encampment. Those prevented by business from attending, or required by the same to leave before the close of the encampment, will, no doubt, be discharged the service, and in some cases where there is a suspicion that the excuse is not strictly bona fide, will probably be fined, which, if not paid, renders them liable to service in jail. Under such a system did the 1st Brigade, for the first time, go into camp, and so will the National Guard of Pennsylvania in future be governed. The camp in Fairmount Park last year was held under such



different auspices, and its surroundings were so different, that the two bear no comparison whatever. Of the one last year we had occasion to remark that: "As a camp for discipline it was a failure, but that it was a success in bringing the National Guard together, showing their imperfections, and wherein an improvement could be made." Several of the improvements as proposed have been adopted; the others we hope will come in time. It will suffice at present to speak of the 1st Brigade as we found it, and leave until the close of the encampments of the 2d and 3d Brigades all remarks relative to what they should be, or concerning other improvements, which should be adopted.

Discipline this year was excellent; in fact it was in some respects more strictly enforced than it would be in active service; for it had all the newness about it which time always wears off. The restrictions placed upon the men were by orders, whereas in active service, in an enemy's country especially, they would be enforced by reason of the surroundings.

Last year the commissary department was under charge of the commissary general and division commissary, and the troops were rationed by the State at an expense of 18½ cents per day per man. This year the brigade commissaries have charge of this department of their respective brigades; the expense to the State will be about the same as last year. Of the supplies issued no complaint can be made. The rations consisted of fresh beef, salt pork, beans, rice, hominy, soft bread, hard tack, sugar, and coffee. We did hear somebody complain of the latter, but we found out by trying it that it was excellent if it was prepared by one who knew how. The cooking was done by company cooks for each separate company; quite a large number of the companies arose to the dignity of cook stoves, and most of them by means of a company fund added to their larders such vegetables or other eatables as they saw proper.

The sanitary regulations were excellent, and could hardly have been improved upon. Frequent visits were made by the regimental surgeons to all quarters of their respective camps, and the brigade surgeon was diligent and continually on the watch to prevent anything which would injure the health of the camp from occurring.

Policing the camp was also well done, and very little rubbish of any kind could we find when strolling about the grounds and within the lines. Though less noticeable than at Camp Meade last year, there was still too much negligence in regard to the use of the sinks. This is the only fault we have to find in respect to the cleanliness of the camp.

Brigade guard mounts were a feature this year, but further than this a brigade guard did not extend; the several details being ordered back to their respective regiments, where, during the balance of the tour, they merely acted as police guards. It was an impossibility to place one line of guards so as to extend around the whole brigade, yet it might have been done around the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments, and State Fencibles, to the requiring of fewer sentinels. We made no extended rounds of the sentinels as we did last year, but of those we did come in contact with we found them decidedly better posted; but still faint-hearted at times in stopping us as an interloper. However, they did their work very well, they walked their beats regularly, carried themselves soldierly, and seemed determined to do their duty to the best of their ability. Another thing, they were careful to salute the officers when passing; in fact military courtesy at all times was well observed; to be sure the salutes were not always correct, but it is a hard matter to distinguish between one officer's rank and another, and if they did sometimes make mistakes they were saluting to the best of their knowledge, which was better than not at all; in fact, all that can be asked.

The fall inspections were made as usual during the progress of the encampment. The more laborious part of the inspections was delegated to Col. Conyngham, of the Governor's staff, Lieut.-Col. Thayer, of division staff, and Maj. Wetherall, of brigade staff. The percentage of present will be seen by reference to table published above. In general appearance, condition of arms, uniforms, and equipments, they all passed a satisfactory inspection; and we judge the Adjutant General's report for 1881 will show an increased number of "superior" marks to the credit of the 1st brigade.

It is almost invidious to mention one organization over another, but the 2d regiment has improved so much as to be the cause of remark everywhere. Col. Dichert is certainly to be congratulated upon the improvement which he has wrought in the command since he took hold. The 3d under Col. Bonaffon, also came up well, its percentage present being within one of the best regiment on the ground. The command is made up of excellent material, and the discipline was also excellent. All it needs is greater proficiency in drill. The 1st, at one time "superior" in all the companies is, we regret to say, retrograding somewhat; at least that is the case in several of the companies, notably Company D, at one time the company of the regiment; Companies D and C together lowered the percentage, while Companies F and B raised it, F having a percentage of 100 and B 98.

Company K, last year the poorest, this year has improved so much that it ranked fourth. The State Fencibles fully sustained their reputation. The City Troop with their excellent mounts held the Washington Troop somewhat at a disadvantage, but they were both excellent, and this praise is due and freely given to the City Troop, for when not turning out well we have always as freely condemned it. Of their ascent this year a majority if not all are in Europe. The 6th regiment is made up of companies from towns surrounding Philadelphia. It is a soldierly, solid, and serviceable looking body of men, and bids fair to prove an excellent addition to the 1st Brigade. Battery C (a platoon, and not a suitable command for a captain) was kept hard at work by Capt. Denithorne, and executed its work in a commendable manner.

The Gray Invincibles, the only colored company in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were detailed for guard duty at brigade headquarters; the sentinels furnished from the company were among the most efficient noticed during the encampment. Brigade drills occupied the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday—that of Monday was the better—some twenty movements, with several repetitions, being executed, including rests, in two hours.

Of the ceremonies, one of the first and most important was that of brigade dress parade on Sunday. Like last year, the formation for dress parade was not in accordance with Upton, though in keeping with the tactics as they appear to be generally understood; with that premise we can say the formation, with exception of a slight hitch on part of one of the commands, was excellent, and the dress parade all through magnificent. The "present" was almost instantaneous throughout the line, and the manual for a brigade good in the beginning, improved until the last "carry," was equal to the average ever seen in a regimental line.

A preparatory review was held on Wednesday; brigade line was formed rather slowly, Adjutant-General Hopoun being on the sick list, and another officer, unaccustomed to the work, acting in his place. Thursday, under Maj. Hopoun, the brigade was formed more rapidly than upon any other occasion of ceremony of which we have recollection. We are of the opinion, however, that a little different maneuvering on part of the several battalions would have

made a still more rapid formation. The sun was beating down at a terrific rate, yet the men stood almost like statues, during the review in line by His Excellency Governor Hoyt. We hoped for a ceremony in perfect accord with the forms as prescribed. In this we were disappointed; yet it was a grand sight. The change of direction by the left flank and right by companies was not executed as smoothly as the day previous, but the march was generally fairly taken up. The wheelings, as usual, were marred by very many of the company commanders taking their swords in both hands, and haw-bucking their companies around. The passage was another magnificent sight. In some parts of the column, however, there was entirely too much loss of distance, and the salutes were in many cases only fair. Stiffness in some, slowness in others, and failure to look toward the reviewing officer were the chief faults. Alignments were generally well maintained. Camp was ordered to be broken on Saturday morning; in ten seconds after the signal gun at Brigade Headquarters was fired, as far as could be seen, every tent on the ground had been struck.

In all that pertains to a successful camp, this was head and shoulders over that of last year, and it will be a matter of surprise if the encampments of either the 2d or 3d Brigades surpass it. The laws of the State are now well nigh perfect. Discipline can be enforced as rigidly as in the field, and a week in camp means something. This is a great gain, and, we believe, has wrought an improvement already in the 1st Brigade. With the law well enforced, there is no reason why Pennsylvania should not have in two or three years a National Guard as experienced in all that pertains to camp life, as it is efficient in tactical movements.

**CALIFORNIA.**—An associated press despatch from Grass Valley, Cal., Aug. 4, says: The 1st Artillery Battalion, N. G. C., in camp near here had a sham battle to-day. In the bayonet charge to take a fort, the militia became excited, and before the struggle was over several commissioned officers and between twenty and thirty men were more or less wounded by bayonets, powder and the butts of guns, none seriously, however.

**KENTUCKY.**—We are glad to learn that the communication on "Tactical Points," answered in the JOURNAL of July 23, was from that warm and efficient friend of the Southern and Western National Guard, the Louisville Sunday Argus. The military editor of that paper has correctly divined the reason why the source of the communication was at first not known by us.

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The regular month meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America was held at the Elm street arsenal, Aug. 9, the President, Gen. Hancock, in the chair, and the following members present: Gen. Shaler, Col. Scott, Story, Cowperthwaite, Capt. Murphy, Hon. N. P. Stanton, F. J. Donaldson, and A. Alford. The minutes of previous meetings were read and approved, and the several committees reported progress. Capt. James L. Price, one of the prize winners in the late 4th of July match, sent a communication to the board in regard to his protest on the award of the prizes, and asking that he be granted a hearing in order that he might explain his side of the case. The captain's request was granted, and the matter was referred to the executive committee. A communication was read from Geo. J. Seabury on the handicap and classification rules. It was ordered on file. Mr. Henry Potts, the owner of property in the rear of the rifle range at Creedmoor, sent a letter stating that his men refuse to work on his farm near the range when the military practice, because bullets fly in every direction. His well is on the range end of his farm, and he cannot water his cattle through fear of the missiles. He did not want to stop the rifle practice, but he did want some change that would leave his family and property more secure. The communication was referred to the Range Committee. At the last meeting of the board, a letter was read from Mr. H. L. Kimball, Director General of the Atlanta, Ga., Cotton Exposition regarding the feasibility of holding a rifle tournament at that place in November or December next. Gen. Hancock and Secretary Donaldson replied to this letter, stating that a rifle tournament such as proposed would cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000, and that if the citizens of Atlanta would meet the expenses, Secretary Donaldson would go south and consult as to the proper method of carrying out the programme, and would send men to lay out and erect the range, and officials to run the matches under the rules and direction of the National Rifle Association. A second letter from Mr. Kimball was then read, in which he accepts the terms proposed, and suggesting that English and Canadian teams be invited. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee with power. The question of the Annual Fall Meeting was discussed at some length, the matter being finally turned over to the Executive Committee, with power. It was suggested that the meeting commence on Wednesday, Sept. 13, and run through the following days. Mr. Alford suggested that a match or matches be arranged for the fall meeting, in which teams and individuals from Canada could compete with our clubs and soldiers, the Canadians being permitted to use their Snider rifles. The suggestion was also referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Major Gen. John B. Woodward, late Adjutant General S. N. Y., and one of the most earnest enthusiasts in the cause of rifle practice, was unanimously elected a director for life. Gen. Hancock announced that there would be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Governor's Island, on Saturday, 13th, at 1 A. M., and the meeting adjourned.

A San Francisco paper says: Just now Alaska is a far-away country. It is hardly more remote than the interior of Arizona, but with the difference that the latter is reached by railroad, and the former only by sailing vessels and steamers, and with no regularity. Now the best fur-bearing region, the best lumber region, the best fishing grounds, and possibly one of the most important mineral countries within the jurisdiction of the United States, will not long be neglected. It invites enterprise. A few adventurers are going there in search of precious metals. There will never be another Frazer River excitement. But it is now probable that there is to be a great mineral development in Alaska. There are facts enough already at hand to warrant such a conclusion: Ten years ago Arizona was thought to be well nigh a worthless country. There were a few people who knew better. To-day it is the most promising mineral territory in the whole country. Alaska has far greater resources than Arizona. Ten years hence this fact will be apparent enough. Fifty thousand people under a good territorial administration in Alaska, would put a new phase upon the real interests of that country.

The London Army and Navy Gazette suggests that officers retired from the army should have on their cards the regiment or corps in which they served.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A SANTA FE despatch of Aug. 6 says: "Gen. Edward Hatch, accompanied by Lieut. Stedman and Major Henry, left this afternoon for Fort Craig, to personally direct the movements of the troops now out after the renegade Apaches from the Mescalero Agency, where depredations have already been reported. General Hatch thinks the situation serious, as the Navajoes are very restless, and chafing under an agent, Galen Eastman, whom they hate. General Hatch informed the Chicago Times correspondent that he had sent five companies of cavalry and about forty Indian scouts against these Apaches. The rest of the 9th Cav. is on active duty in the Blue Mountains in Utah, and the infantry garrisons at Forts Wingate, Stanton, and Bliss must be left intact to keep the Agency Indians in check. The Mescaleroes, of whom there seemed to be at first about thirty, must have been joined by some Navajoes, and probably by some Navesolds from Chihuahua. Their recent victory over a party of citizens, and the capture of thirty head of horses from the latter, give the Indians an advantage which may induce some more of the Navajoes to join them. However, Guilfoyle's Indian scouts and a company of the 9th Cav. have already struck their trail, and news of a fight is hourly expected. For six months last year the Mescaleroes were disarmed and kept prisoners by the military, and were quiet. As soon as the military are withdrawn they commence their deviltry, slipping off by twos and threes, combining at some place of rendezvous, committing murders and depredations, scattering and doubling on their trails, and by and by appearing within the agency limits as good Indians. More troops are needed, and until the Indians are entirely disarmed and dismounted no peace can be expected."

A Santa Fe despatch of Aug. 9 says: Gen. Hatch is at Fort Craig, and may take the field in person tomorrow. Three companies of cavalry are now after the reds, and an additional company started out this morning. Nane is heading the Indians, and has been reinforced from the Mescalero Apache Agency. He evidently intends to imitate Victorio in swinging round a semi-circle through Lincoln, Donna Anna, Socorro, Valencia, and Grant Counties, and back into Chihuahua. Two companies of cavalry were to-day ordered from Fort Lewis, Col., to Fort Craig, to reinforce the troops in the field. Forty scouts are out from Socorro scouting and guarding the Magdalena Mountains. The Navajoes are comparatively quiet, the Interior Department having promised to give them a more popular agent.

Another despatch says: "Nane, with fifty renegade Apaches, crossed the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, near Eagle Station, on Friday, in the direction of Argah Mountains, near where Lieut. Guilfoyle had his first brush with this band."

The following telegram from Col. Hatch, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 3, has been received at the War Department, having been forwarded from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago:

The raid of Indians is from Mescalero Agency. After losing their animals they scattered and crossed the Rio Grande above Palomas. The troops and scouts are looking up the trail. Will probably come together in the San Mateo. The band is small. Gov. Terrasas telegraphed last night from El Paso, saying: Col. Terrasas followed the Indians to the Rio Grande below Quitman. He thinks the hostiles are in Texas.

Official information of the killing of Spotted Tail by Crow Dog at the Rosebud Agency on Friday, the 5th inst., was received at the Interior Department Aug. 8. It is learned at the department that Spotted Tail was killed in some difficulty between him and Crow Dog growing out of Spotted Tail's expected trip to Washington. He had been directed by the Indian Office to come to Washington with the Indian delegation due there about the 15th inst., and it is learned that Crow Dog, who wished to come to Washington himself, was jealous of Spotted Tail's prominence and influence in tribal affairs.

The official report says: After leaving the council lodge, Crow Dog was seen approaching Spotted Tail. He had his wife with him. He got out of the wagon, and was stooping down, when Spotted Tail rode up to him. He suddenly rose up and shot Spotted Tail through the left breast. The chief fell from his horse, but, game to the last, rose to his feet and made three or four steps toward Crow Dog, endeavoring to draw his pistol. He then reeled and fell backward, dead. Crow Dog jumped into his wagon and drove off at full speed toward his camp, some nine miles distant. The Indian police accomplished the arrest of Crow Dog, and he was sent to Fort Niobrara to await trial for murder.

A despatch of August 10, from Fort Yates, says: "When Sitting Bull heard of the killing of Spotted Tail he said it was a fit ending for a fool—he surrendered when he should have kept the war-path. Appeals are coming from settlers along the Missouri to send more troops to Forts Yates and Lincoln, as it is admitted by the officers in command at Fort Yates that the force is wholly inadequate to put down an outbreak. To-day two squaws were caught carrying ammunition and guns into Sitting Bull's camp. He undoubtedly means mischief, and if he says the word many of the young bucks of the agency will follow him. The Indians are independent, and trouble may be expected at any moment unless more troops are sent to this vicinity."

Much feeling has been occasioned in England by the want of sympathy shown by the Duke of Cambridge for the suffering the heat occasioned some of the troops during the recent field day at Aldershot. The Duke after viewing proceedings from the back of a horse—having doubtless enjoyed a comfortable and luxurious breakfast, and instead of starting at seven in the morning, cantered to the scene of operations about 10 or 11 o'clock, and before quitting the ground again partaken of an *à fresco* lunch, washed down with iced drinks—in the House expressed his astonishment that some of the boy soldiers under his command should have had the ill manners to suffer themselves to be overcome by the heat.



## THE YORKTOWN CENTENARY.

The important contribution which the Navy will make to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, is indicated in the following order issued August 6 by Secretary Hunt to Rear-Admiral Wyman, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1881.

Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, Commanding U. S. Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station, New London, Conn.:

SIR: The 20th October next will be the centennial anniversary of the battle of Yorktown—an event so important in the history of the nation that it is proposed to illustrate it by laying with fit ceremonies the cornerstone of a monument to be erected on the spot where the surrender of the British army to the French and American forces took place. The several States of the Union will be largely represented in their civil and military character, and it is the intention of the Government to participate in the ceremonies. This Department intends that the Navy shall be fully represented at Yorktown, and it is desirable that this arm of the public service should make as creditable a display on the occasion as is practicable under the circumstances.

The Department intends to assemble at that point, on or before the 20th of October, all the vessels of the Navy that are available for that purpose. You will, therefore, cause all the vessels of your command to report to you in the waters of Yorktown not later than October 15, prepared to take part in the ceremonies to be inaugurated on the 20th of the same month. You will proceed with your flagship to Hampton Roads prior to the 15th, so that you may be able to attend in person to the preparations likely to be required, and to make such arrangements and issue such orders to the vessels when they report as may be necessary to carry out the programme laid down for them. Besides the vessels of your own command the vessels comprising the training squadron, under Capt. S. B. Luce, will be ordered to report to you on the 15th of October, at Yorktown, and also the *Pouhatan*, if she be not absent on special service. The *Trenton*, which vessel will have returned from the Mediterranean, and any vessels that may be fitting out at that moment or that may have returned from a cruise from a foreign station will also be under your command. The *Franklin*, now the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., though not fully manned, would make an imposing addition to your forces and can be towed to Yorktown to take part in the ceremonies and help swell the pageant. She has a good saluting battery on board. The commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard will be directed to have the tug *Fortune* in readiness, and will place her at your disposal at the appointed time, and the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower* on their return from their practice cruise, and the *Standish*, at Annapolis, if available, will all report in due time. You will find these useful as messengers, or for towing, or in any way you may think proper to employ them.

There will probably be a number of steam vessels present from the different States of the Union carrying troops and visitors to Yorktown to take part in the ceremonies, and in order to prevent all confusion on the occasion you will appoint an officer of the proper rank, commander, and well suited for the purpose, to perform the duty of port captain, who will have a tug or steam launch at his disposal and whose duty it will be to assign each vessel a place on her arrival. He will not allow any one to be in position that will interfere with the landing of the sailors and marines who will take part in the ceremonies on shore or to block up the river so that vessels coming in may encounter accident. This service calls for the exercise of much discretion and should be so managed that ill feeling between the Navy and visiting vessels may not grow out of it.

You will on your arrival at Yorktown communicate with the person who may be appointed to perform the duties of marshal of ceremonies, and arrange with him in relation to the part to be taken by the Navy, always taking care that the Navy shall have a prominent and proper place in the line, and you will come to such perfect understanding with regard to all matters as to insure a proper respect for your command whilst making a successful demonstration on the part of those under your direction. You will also communicate with the commander of the United States military forces on land, so that everything may be arranged for harmonious action on all sides.

The vessels under your command will be anchored in line and in close order, and moored at a convenient distance from the town for landing the sailors and marines, the *Tennessee* being the centre ship. As it is understood that the French government intends sending several ships of war to take part in the ceremonies at Yorktown you will be particular that a convenient and safe anchorage is provided for such vessels should they arrive, and the port captain will be directed to go on board and point out to the French commander where their vessels are to anchor, provided such location of vessels be agreeable to them. The Department feels assured that it will not be necessary to impress upon you the importance of extending to the French officers every attention in your power. You will notify the pilots on the Chesapeake and those of Virginia to keep a look out for the French vessels about the time they are to be expected and the naval officer who may be appointed port captain will board them immediately on their approach, extending to them all the proper civilities and offering to conduct them to their proper anchorage. You will place one of the tugs at the disposal of the French commander, who may require such a vessel to go to Baltimore or Norfolk and purchase supplies.

Our national salute will be fired by all the vessels authorized by the regulations to salute at such time as may be arranged between yourself and the committee charged with the details of the ceremonies. All other

salutes to public functionaries entitled to be saluted shall be fired from the flagship. The 18th day of October is the time appointed by the Committee of Arrangements for the ceremonies to commence. The ships on that occasion will be dressed in bunting, with such displays of lights at night as you may deem proper. You will direct the Fleet Paymaster to make arrangements with some one to supply all the vessels under your command at Yorktown with fresh provisions, and if the French commander desires it you will offer him the opportunity of obtaining his supplies at the same reasonable rates. It is desirable that the greatest uniformity should prevail among all the ships in respect to the dress and appearance of the crews, and you will signal every morning what dress is to be worn by them during the day. It may be that some persons of distinction connected with the Government may not be able to obtain accommodations at Yorktown. In such case you will observe a proper discrimination in giving them accommodations on board the *Franklin*. Temporary state-rooms will be put up on board that vessel for the occasion.

As soon as the principal part of the ceremonies are over, and whenever in your judgment the vessels can leave you will send the *Trenton* to New York, where Rear Admiral Howell will again hoist his flag on her, and after inspection she will go out of commission. The training ships will be directed to return to Newport for their annual inspection previous to going into winter quarters, and you will have the *Franklin* towed back to the Norfolk Navy-yard. The vessels of your own immediate command will remain at Yorktown until the ceremonies end and the attendant civil and military separate for their homes, unless otherwise ordered by the department. If you think there will be a likelihood of your needing coal while at Yorktown you will notify the chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who will send you coal in vessels in such quantities as you may require.

On the day settled upon for the landing the seamen and marines in boats to join in the procession you will have them all ready and alongside and at the signal from the flagship the boats will shove off from their respective vessels and forming line abreast in close order will pull to the proposed place of landing, which must be carefully selected and kept clear for the occasion. At the close of the ceremonies for the day the sailors and marines will be marched back to the place of landing, and return on board in the same order as when landing, breaking line as they near their own ships or when ordered to do so by the officer in charge. The *Franklin* will furnish no landing party, excepting marines, as she is short handed, but she will join in the national salute. The formation of the battalion from the ships and the officers in command will be left to you, and you will see to it that the crews of each ship are supplied with appropriate flags. No salute will be fired on shore with howitzers unless it cannot be avoided. It is not desirable that the crews of any of the vessels be given liberty on shore. When they go on duty it must be under the charge of an officer, who will not permit them to leave the boats or straggle. There will be a large crowd at Yorktown, and giving the crews liberty on shore would only lead to trouble. You will issue a printed general order of the programme to be observed by those under your command, and have copies sent to each vessel, so that all may understand perfectly what they will have to perform.

The Admiral of the Navy will take the general charge of the naval forces and ceremonies at Yorktown, and you will report to him on his arrival there, when he will give you such other directions as the occasion may call for. You will communicate with him and ascertain his views on all matters connected with the Yorktown ceremonies. When you no longer need the tugs you will direct their commanders to proceed to their stations. Very respectfully,

W. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

## STATIONS OF TROOPS.

## CAVALRY.

## 1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

A, B, E, K, M, Ft. Walla Walla. G, Fort McDermitt, Nev.  
C, Fort Bidwell, Cal. H, Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.  
D, Ft. Lypwal, Idaho Ter. I, Ft. Halleck, Nev.  
F, Boise Barracks, Idaho T. L, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

## 2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

A, B, K, Fort Maginnis, M. T. D, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
C, F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T. H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.  
E, Fort Keogh, M. T.

## 3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

A, M, Fort McKinney, Wy. T. E, I, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.  
B, D, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. H, K, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.  
C, F, G, L, Fort D. A. Russell.  
\* On detached service at Middle Park, Colo.  
† On detached service camp at White River Agency, Colo.

## 4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

A, B, D, I, K, L, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.  
C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T. G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.  
M, Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.

## 5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.

A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. G, E, L, Fort Sidney, Neb.  
B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb. H, M, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
\* On escort duty with Lt. Gen. Sheridan.

## 6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

A, F, Fort Grant, A. T. G, Camp Huachuca, A. T.  
B, C, Camp Thomas, A. T. H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.  
M, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort McDowell, A. T.  
D, E, Fort Apache, A. T. L, Fort Lowell, A. T.

## 7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade. I, K, Fort Totten, D. T.  
B, D, Fort Yates, D. T. L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
F, Fort Buford, D. T.

## 8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, Ft. Clark. F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
B, Fort Ringgold, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex.  
C, Fort Duncan, Tex.

## 9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M. H, Fort Bayard, N. M.  
B, Fort Cummings, N. M. I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.

C, E, F, Fort Lewis, Col. L, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
D, Fort Craig, N. M. M, Fort Selden, N. M.

\* All in field on scout.

## 10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex. D, E, F, G, L, M, Ft. Concho, Tex.  
B, I, Fort Stockton, Tex.

## ARTILLERY.

## 1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G, Fort Monroe, Va.  
B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I. H, Fort Preble, Me.  
C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn. I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.

## 2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

A, B, C, D, H, Wash. Barracks. I, M, Fort McHenry, Md.  
E, G, Little Rock Bks, Ark. K, Fort Monroe, Va.  
F, Fort Ringgold, Tex. L, Atlanta, Ga.

## 3d Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. N. H.

A, Fort Monroe, Va. F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.  
B, Fort Niagara, N. Y. H, Madison Bks, N. Y.  
C, D, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.  
E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

## 4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

A, C, L, Fort Point, Cal. M, Point San Jose, Cal.  
B, D, H, Presidio, Cal. F, K, Fort Canby, Wash. T.  
E, G, Alcatraz Island, Cal. I, Fort Monroe, Va.

## 5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Atlanta, Ga.

A, K, St. Augustine, Fla. D, E, Ft. Brooke, Fla.  
B, F, G, I, L, M, Atlanta, Ga. H, Newport Bks, Ky.  
C, Fort Monroe, Va.

† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

## INFANTRY.

## 1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

A, I, Fort Stockton, Tex. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.

## 2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

A, B, G, I, Fort Coeur d'Alene. D, E, F, K, Op. Spokane, Wh. T.  
C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.

## 3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

A, F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T. K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.

## 4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.

A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.  
B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. F, Fort Bridger, W. T.  
C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

## 5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh.

## 6th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Colo.

A, B, C, E, K, White River Agency. I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo.  
D, F, G, H, Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colo.  
(This regiment is under orders for the Dept. of Platte.)

## 7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T. F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
C, H, K, Ft. Snelling, Minn. G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T.  
D, Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.  
\* Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

## 8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

A, San Diego Bks, Cal. E, Fort Gaston, Cal.  
B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal. G, Fort Halleck, Nev.  
C, F, D, Angel Island, Cal. I, Fort Yuma, Cal.  
H, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

## 9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. G, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
F, Fort Niobrara, Neb. H, Fort Sidney, Neb.  
C, D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. A, H, I, Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

## 10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.  
B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

## 11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

A, Camp Porter, M. T. D, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E, Fort Bennett, D. T.  
C, H, Fort Custer, M. T. G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.

## 12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

A, Fort Mojave, A. T. G, Fort McDowell, A. T.  
B, F, Whipple Bks, A. T. H, Fort Grant, A. T.  
C, Camp Thomas, A. T. I, Fort Bowie, A. T.  
D, Fort Apache, A. T. K, Camp Huachuca, A. T.  
E, Fort Yuma, Cal.

## 13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate

## 14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

A, Fort Hall, Idaho. D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas  
B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.  
(This regiment is under orders for the Dept. of the Missouri.)

## 15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.

A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex. F, Fort Union, N. M.  
B, C, Fort Stanton, N. M. H, Fort Craig, N. M.  
D, Fort Wingate, N. M. I, Fort Marcy, N. M.  
E, Fort Bayard, N. M. K, Fort Selden, N. M.

## 16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

A, B, C, F, Fort Concho, Tex. H, San Antonio, Tex.  
D, E, G, I, K, Ft. McKavett.

## 17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

A, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T. E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.  
B, Camp Porter, M. T. F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T.  
C, Fort Totten, D. T. G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

## 18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K. J, I, Fort Maginnis, M. T.  
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

## 19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A, C, Fort Hays, Kas. I, K, Fort Gibson, I. T.  
B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth.

## 20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex. F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

## 21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

A, Boise Bks, Idaho T. E, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks.  
B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T. H, Fort Stevens, Ore.  
C, Fort Klamath, Ore. I, Fort Lapwal, Idaho T.

## 22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A, D, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Clark. E, San Antonio, Tex.  
B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex.

## 23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.

A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo. H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas.  
F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

## 24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. E, Fort Reno, Ind. T.  
B, F, I, Cantonment: N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.  
C, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T. H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

## 25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota. B, F, G, I, Fort Randall.  
C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**WILLING TO LEARN.** FORT GIBSON, I. T., asks: Where a non-com. is placed at formation, guard mount, whether it is in rear of his company detail, or take place according to rank from right to left. *Ans.*—Paragraph 818, Tactics, 1st par., distinctly says that "at assembly of guard *d-tails*, non-commissioned officers fall in as file closers." The 6th par. says that at the "rear open order, march," given by the sergeant-major, the ranks are opened, etc., "the non-commissioned officers three yards in rear of the rear rank."

**H. L. C.** asks "whether he could be transferred from the cavalry to the Signal Corps, the qualifications for that arm, etc." *Ans.*—Transfers are not often made from the line to the Signal Corps, but an application to the Adjt.-General of the Army, through troop commander, might secure the transfer. The standard of qualification is not too high, an ordinary English education, general intelligence, and a disposition to learn.

**S. D. B.** asks: "What education is necessary for an enlisted man to be eligible for promotion to a commission?" *Ans.*—Consult G. O. 62 and 68, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., Series of 1878; also, answer to "J. R. W.," in JOURNAL of March 12, 1881 (p. 668).

**NOT SATISFIED.** Brooklyn N. G., writes: I enclose clipping from *Union-Argus*; is the answer correct? "When a member of the National Guard has been court-martialled and fined for missing drills, and paid the fine, is not that equivalent to doing duty, and can such a party be held for duty for missing said drills and be compelled to do extra service before receiving his discharge?—As the question is asked the answer is decidedly 'No,' he cannot be held." *Answer.*—It has been decided time and again in the National Guard S. N. Y., that fines are merely punishments, and are not an equivalent for duty, and though the man might by mandamus be discharged from the State service on the expiration of his term of enlistment, his discharge could not be an honorable one. An honorable discharge is only given after the full performance of the duty required by the enlistment paper, sworn to by the man on entering the State service.

**THREE PRISONERS** asks "as to the commencement and termination of sentence of General Court-martial." *Ans.*—Sentences to confinement commence at the date of the promulgation of the sentence in orders. The word "month" or "months" employed in a sentence, means calendar month or months. Therefore, if a sentence for one year commences July 1, 1881, it will terminate June 30, 1882; a sentence for eight months, commencing March 2, will terminate November 1st, and so on.

**DRAGON, CAMP HUACHTICA.** A. T. writes:—1. In view of Par. 1 and 2, G. O. No. 49, A. G. O. 1881, should the carbine be habitually carried at half cock? 2. Is any change authorized in Par. 378 Upton's Cavalry Tactics so far as it refers to inspection of carbine? 3. The rifle being habitually carried with hammer at the safety notch, how should the command "By the numbers, Load" be executed? 4. Should not all the non-commissioned officers of a detail for guard, except the first sergeant, march on to the parade ground in the line of file closers? 5. Should the guide of a column of two or four march with his piece at a carry unless the rest of the men are so marching? *Answer.*—1, 2. The order referred to treats only of the "rifle-musket," and is instituted for the instructing of recruits with that arm. The order specially refers to par. 72 Infantry tactics, and does not mention Cavalry tactics. 3. There is no change in the manual of load. 4. Yes. 5. A column of two or four has no specified guide, the right and left sergeants conform to the manual of the company.

**MILITARY INVENTIONS.**—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To B. B. Hotchkiss, of New York, for a shell and shell fuse.

To Hugh Reilly, Brooklyn, for rifling guns.

To Edward Bartelmes, Berlin, Germany, for a magazine gun.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**RUSSIAN ITEMS.**—The sabre, with iron scabbard, a present worn by the officers of the Russian army, is to be replaced during the summer by a new weapon, modelled on the sabre used by the Caucasian tribes. The aigrettes worn by officers and men are also to be changed; the colored facings of the Uhlan regiments are to be abolished, and the uniform of the Grenadier regiments is to be assimilated with that of the line. The use of epaulettes is to be discontinued in the Russian navy. The caps worn by the officers are also to be replaced by head-gear approaching in appearance the mufin-shaped forage caps of Russian soldiers. Uniforms being more expensive than plain clothes, the Admiralty has given permission to naval officers to use the latter, if they like, when off duty. Prince Alexis has appointed a committee to report upon the Czar's yacht *Livadia*, as he does not hold the same belief in her efficiency as his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, whom he has superseded in the control of the Russian fleet. The commission will conduct a series of trials on board the yacht, and will deliver their report direct to Prince Alexis. A deficiency of 1,000 tons of iron has been discovered at the dockyard at St. Petersburg, and the head officials are suspected of complicity in the disposal of the metal. Prince Alexis is determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and in order to see that the inquiry is properly conducted, means to attend the investigation. Vice-Admiral Popoff, who does not find that sympathy which he has hitherto enjoyed in his efforts in circular construction extended to him so fully by the new Russian High Admiral, has resigned his office as President of the Constructor's Department. It is reported that he will be replaced by Admiral Butakoff. The Russian fleet has been increased by two gunboats, constructed at Abo, in Finland. In length they are 110 feet; breadth, 34 feet; displacement, 402 tons. Each is furnished with compound engines of 150 indicated horse-power, on Penn's system. Their armament will consist of one 11-inch steel gun, mounted on a new pattern carriage, and two machine guns. The cost of each gunboat is £18,000. Russia now has eight of these vessels constructed since 1878, and intended for coast defence in the Baltic. Pending the issue of the forthcoming Russian new Field Exercise Book, the following formations are to be discontinued: Double column of companies on the centre; battalion squares, infantry being now able to receive cavalry in any formation; battalion movements in line. Each company is to move by word of command of its own leader.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**THE United Service Gazette** declares that in all that relates to the practical working instruction of the army, England has gone backwards rather than forwards during the last six or seven years, and that the real reason for the discontinuance of the manoeuvres is that the authorities are ashamed to show to foreign powers the miserable state of the infantry battalions at home. Reviews and field days at Aldershot seem to tax their resources to the utmost. The English infantry are especially deficient in instruction in the use of the spade, though the method of fighting in the open field, by giving and taking steel and shot as at Waterloo, is now as obsolete as the charge of the Pyrrhic phalanx, and modern artillery and firearms have reduced war to a science where the general who can most skillfully keep his men under cover must infallibly gain the day.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, on the contrary, makes very little account of the autumn manoeuvres, saying: "Our autumn manoeuvres are all but entirely given up, and it seems to be taken as a maxim, which may be true, that the knowledge of war in all ranks is only to be learnt in actual warfare. At autumn manoeuvres, our infantry, if they ever look back, see great puffs of smoke coming from guns; they can learn from this only that it means disorganization of the force in their immediate front; they do not feel, as soldiers in action do, thankfulness in their hearts to the artillery. In supposed positions of danger, the cavalry may make desperate and sacrificing sweeps on the enemy, but to the infantry private it is an occasion of mirth, or a good time to have a 'fizzer,' whereas in war, where a person is in danger, it is a time where cavalry co-operation is thoroughly recognized. So also when the infantryman who has done his work in the fight, wearied and breathless, sees the cavalry come to the front, and feels that the work he has done will be now thoroughly and completely finished, the grim satisfaction and the immediate cordial feeling for all cavalry is not forgotten during his lifetime."

The project for building 95 Russian men-of-war, to which we recently referred owed its origin to circumstances which merit a word or two of explanation. For some years past, Russia has been building no new iron-clads, and, generally speaking, there has been a decadence of naval strength so marked that it has occasioned notice at home, as well as abroad. In December last, an article in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, by Mr. Charles Marvin, entitled "Russia's Decadence as a Naval Power," provoked a great sensation in Russia, and led to a discussion which resulted, late in the month, in an official overhauling of Russia's naval policy. At the close of this, the Admiralty was taken to task for allowing Russia to lose her place as a first-rate naval power, and an inquiry was made as to the cost required for her to recover her position. The Admiralty thereupon caused a project to be drawn up, in which it was recommended that 95 vessels should be built, namely, 19 first-class ironclads, 4 second-class ones, 16 frigates and cruisers, 15 gunboats, 6 transports, 5 despatch boats, 10 steam cutters, 3 schooners, and 17 torpedo boats. In framing a calculation as to the time that it would take to construct these vessels with Russia's limited resources, the projector found that the whole of the Russian dockyards and private engineering establishments could not complete the entire 95 in less than twenty years. Such a statement naturally did not satisfy the wishes of the Imperial Council, which returned the project, with the remark that it wanted something practical and definite for the present year, and not for such a distant period as 1902. The Admiralty has taken this snub very quietly, and is now trying to work out a more practical scheme. In the meanwhile, the project possesses value of its own, as showing what the Russian Admiralty thinks would be required in order to make the Russian fleet as powerful as that of England.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The naval interlude at Kiel during this year's autumn manoeuvres promises to be a brilliant affair. The Emperor, it is said, will first review the ironclad fleet, which will then attempt to force the entrance of the harbor in the face of severe fire from the heavy guns of the confronting and flanking forts and batteries. Torpedo practice is also contemplated, with the conveyance of horses, guns, and material to and from the vessels by means of tenders and lighters. Between the evolutions of the Hanoverian Army Corps and those of the Schleswig-Holsteiners there will intervene, as I have already told you, one or two days of special cavalry manoeuvres in the neighborhood of Dantsic, when the most recent and approved tactics of this arm will be illustrated by no fewer than twelve regiments of horse, under Gens. Von Heudeck and Von Schleinitz, and now I hear that these exercises will be performed under the eye of Prince Frederick Charles, who is perhaps the greatest leader of cavalry in all Europe. That fact alone will invest this part of the autumn programme with special interest, and valuable data will doubtless thus be gained for an answer to the hotly-discussed question how far the breech-loader has affected the modern use of cavalry. As an instance of the thoroughness with which musketry practice is taught in the German army may be mentioned a device which has recently been introduced here with good results. The better to accustom the men to the opaqueness of a battlefield, clouds of smoke are produced by burning furze and wet grass, or by other means, between the marksman and his aim, and the advantages of this practice are apparent. It is surprising that something of the kind has not yet been thought of at Wimbledon.—*Berlin Cor. London Times, July 28.*

DIRECT telegraphic communication has been established between St. Petersburg and Geok Tepe. ALTHOUGH the secret of the Whitehead torpedo is now pretty generally known to foreigners, fresh instructions on the subject of its preservation have been despatched to the *Vernon*, the torpedo school at Portsmouth. The torpedo manual is not to be available to half-pay officers, and its use will be strictly confined to the ship. Copies will be issued by the captain for the

FURTHER details of the Flatters exploring expedition received from Algiers show that, after the massacre of their leader, they were reduced to so desperate a state by hunger, that they had recourse to cannibalism, eating fifteen of their party.

THE *Roma* publishes the following notice: The Inspector of Naval Engineering, the Commendatore Micheli, will present in the course of this month two projects of iron-clads after the type of the *Duilio*, which will be shortly placed in the dockyards of Venice and Castellamare. The two vessels will have a medium tonnage of 10,000 tons, their length will be about 100 metres, and they will be armed with cannon of 76 tons.

THE St. Petersburg *Minosta*, describing the visit of the English fleet at Cronstadt, speaks of the fraternising of the English and Russian seamen. The similarity of the words "rum" and "cognac" in both languages was of great assistance to the men in striking up acquaintance, and the delight which animated one party of fraternisers, when they found that "ale" and "porter" were the same also in both languages, is very amusingly described by the reporter: "D—n it all, Jack," said one English seaman, "these here Russians are not such fools, after all; they know a thing or two!" study of the junior officers, who will not, however, be intrusted with a copy for their private and individual use.—*London Times, July 28.*

THE Military Inventions Company, Limited, has been incorporated in England for the purpose of acquiring inventions, improvements, and patents relating to ordnance, arms, ammunition, armor, and of machinery for the production of the same; also for all appliances which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of armies, navies, and sportsmen. Their first purchases are a hydraulic machine for remaking fired cartridges, and the other for an apparatus for practice in rifle shooting, and each has received the approval of high military authorities.

From a lecture lately delivered by Capt. Nedomanski in the Nicholas General Staff Academy, in St. Petersburg, it appears that the expeditionary army led by Gen. Skobelev against the Akhal Tekkes was provided with a special heliograph corps, consisting of three officers and 50 men, with three kinds of signalling sun instruments. One of these, destined for use in forts, was fitted with mirrors 10 in. in diameter; another, for field practice, with reflectors from 4½ in. to 5 in. in diameter; and the third, for cavalry purposes, with glasses of 3 in. diameter. While the expedition was in preparation, the heliograph was mainly employed in connecting the troops with their telegraph termini, while foraging and reconnoitring parties also thus maintained their feeling with the main body. In the former respect the heliograph was found especially useful, as the Tekkes often sought to cut the Russian rear line of communication. During the advance, also, on Geok Tepe, this method of signalling enabled all the separate detachments to converse with Fort Samurski, while, during the siege, it helped partly to direct the fire of the batteries and partly to diffuse information as to movements of the enemy in the desert district north of the Tekke stronghold, and thus facilitated the Russian task of dealing with the opposing forces, who made nocturnal rushes on the siege works. The heliograph, moreover, was employed in quite a new capacity, for, being fitted with specially constructed lamps, it was made to illuminate the ground in front of the first parallel much better than would have been possible with rockets. Capt. Nedomanski dwelt on the natural conditions of the country and climate necessary for the successful use of the instrument, and also vindicated its use in the nighttime with lamps of the Schpakowski and Taburevitch system. By the clear light of the moon, too, heliograms might be sent, pretty fair results having been achieved with the full moon at an elevation of 30 deg. above the horizon. For comfortable transmission of messages, the distance between stations required to be about 50 versets. Finally, the lecturer remarked that no European seat of war would be likely to afford such favorable heliographic conditions of ground and climate as the Transcasian region, and that in Europe the instruments would have mainly to be used merely for connecting besieged places with the outer world. From the above summary of Capt. Nedomanski's lecture one thing at least is clear—that, however, few may be the original contributions of Russia to the science of the time, she is quick to appropriate and profit by the discoveries of the West.—*St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, June 15.*

TORPEDOES now being supplied in England to smaller ships than was originally thought advisable, there are to be four classes of torpedo and electrical stores, ranging from the supply needed by the largest ships down to the establishment suitable for the smaller ships.

DISCUSSING the injustice done in the English service by naval courts-martial the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We have already been asked to publish a proposition for the formation of an Officers' Protection Society, but declined to insert the appeal, owing to the vigorous language in which the circular was couched. Nothing but a firm belief in the undue severity of courts-martial sentences and the indifference of the Admiralty to the prayers of the aggrieved, could have led to a suggestion for the formation of a Protection Society. We trust such a movement may never become absolutely necessary, and we would remind the Admiralty that it need not be necessary, if the Board will but give a little more attention to cases of individual hardship, and will not always consider that the sentence of a court should be accepted as final, and that to review the minutes and alter a sentence is to cast a slur upon the judgment of the senior officers composing the court. It is the long-cherished notion of standing by the senior at all cost, that so often causes a junior to be sacrificed."

A VERDICT was pronounced some time since in the case of a man who was killed at the Seaton Carew volunteer rifle range, in England. The jury strongly condemned the lax way in which shooting at a range was permitted and declared that the range was a dan-



gerous one, and should be abolished, and forwarded their verdict to the War Office.

A RECENT number of *La Nature* has an interesting description of M. Sebert's method for ascertaining with accuracy from moment to moment the rate of motion of a projectile before it leaves the mouth of the gun. M. Sebert is a lieutenant-colonel of Marine Artillery in the French army. He applies his method to the projectile which is made hollow, its axis being a square tube. Into this fits easily an instrument, carrying at the end a small diaphragm, furnished with two metal pens, so arranged as to touch one of the sides of the tube, which is coated with lamp black. These are kept at rest by a small piece of metal placed between them. Before the gun is loaded this apparatus is put into the projectile, the pens being towards the apex, and then

drawn out by hand, where the pens, being fixed, draw two parallel lines on the lamp black. The apparatus is then replaced, so that a little projection in the tube catches behind the piece of metal which keeps the pens apart. The instrument is not in any way fixed in the projectile, and consequently, when the gun is fired, and the shell receives its impetus, it remains behind. The little projection, in its start, frees the pens with a jerk, which sets the diaphragm vibrating; and as the tube is carried past the oscillating pens, they inscribe upon it two sinuous curves, of which the straight lines, which they made when at rest, form the axes. As the curves cross the lines, and for each vibration of the pen, the number of such crossings gives the rate of motion; and since they are farther apart as the speed increases, they present a complete map of the movement inside the

barrel. Considering the extreme rapidity of the motion, the displacement of the instrument through friction, etc., is so small that it may be neglected; and the actual displacement may be taken as accurately representing that of the projectile. Experiments in this direction proving successful he applied the same system to ascertaining the law of movement of a projectile in a resisting medium, as a bank of earth, or a wall. As explained by himself, his method in this latter experiment was as follows: "If a projectile furnished with

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the registering apparatus is discharged, but with the difference that the instrument is placed at the hinder end of the tube instead of the front, it will remain at that end as long as the velocity of the projectile continues to increase; but as soon as the motion slackens, the inertia of the apparatus will carry it forward along the tube, and the diaphragm, instantly set vibrating, will register this relative movement, which corresponds to the actual slackening. "If the instrument is provided with a gas check of sufficient resistance not to be displaced by the simple resistance of the air, it will be set in motion at the moment when the projectile experiences sudden strong resistance, as, for instance, on entering a bed of sand."

The *Correspondence Française* gives the following comparative census of the French and German armies: Infantry—Germany, 563 battalions of 600 men; total, 301,800. France, 641 battalions of 400 men; total,

256,400. Cavalry—Germany, 405 squadrons of 180 men; total, 83,700. France, 392 squadrons of 170 men; total, 66,640. Artillery—Germany, 2,935 pieces; France, 2,508 pieces. Engineers—Germany, 19 battalions; France, 19 battalions. The German Imperial Guard consists of 29 battalions of infantry, in all 12,400 men; 18 squadrons of cavalry, in all 3,240 men; and 96 pieces of artillery, forming 16 batteries. Germany has thus 83,000 soldiers and 523 pieces of cannon more than France.

In a debate on the French navy estimates, M. Dren complains that France only possesses three really first-class ironclads, and these are not quite ready for sea—the *Amiral Duperre*, the *Decastation*, and the *Redoubtable*.

An English paper declares that one of the chief causes of desertion in the English army is the tyranny of non-commissioned officers.

## DIED.

ALBERT.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 7, SARAH P., wife of the late Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. Navy.

PATTERSON.—At his residence, Locust and 13th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., August 7, General ROBERT PATTERSON, aged 89.

POTTER.—At the residence of Juan Boyle, near Gathersburg, Md., August 9, 1881, EMILY BEALE, daughter of the late Commodore Junius J. Boyle, U. S. N., and wife of Z. Potter, of Baltimore county, Md.

ROCKWELL.—At Glendale, Ohio, August 5, 1881, CHARLES H., Jr., infant son of Cecilia M. and Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

SHEEHY.—At Newport Barracks, Ky., Aug. 8, 1881, Lance Corporal PATRICK SHEEHY, General Service, U. S. A.

WHITE.—At his residence in Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 10, 1881, Major CHARLES B. WHITE, surgeon, U. S. A., in the 44th year of his age. Burial from St. M. thew's church, Wilton, 2 p. m., Friday, August 12. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

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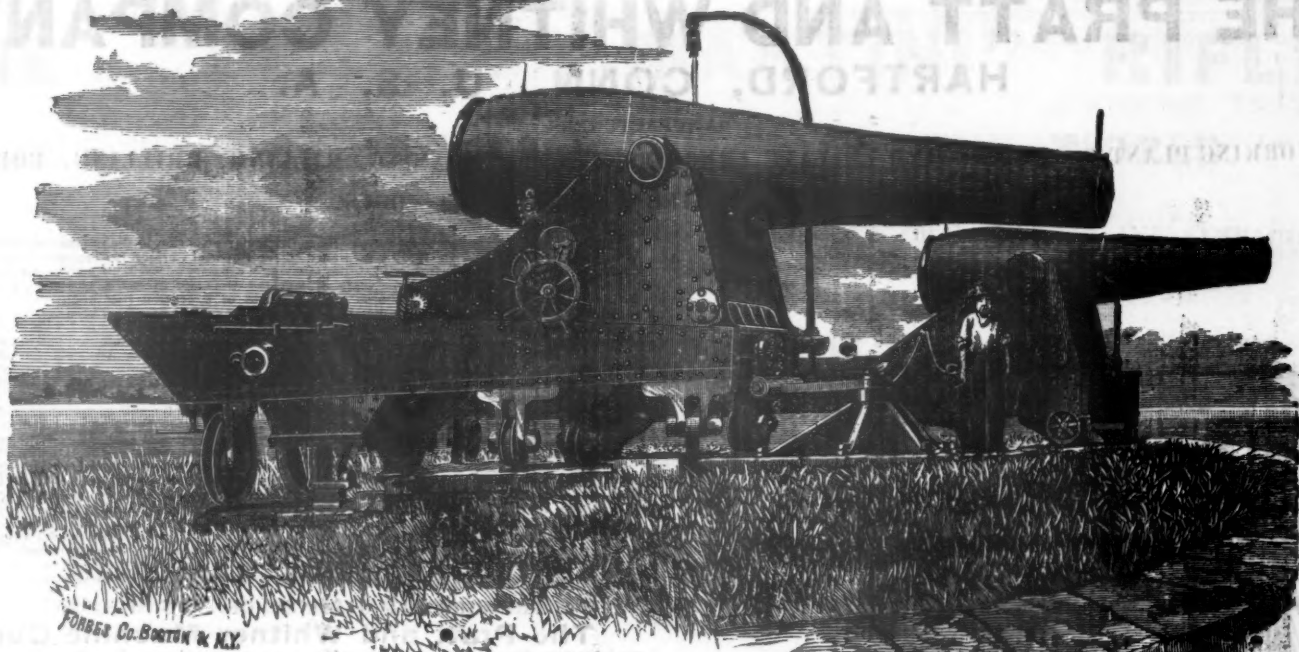


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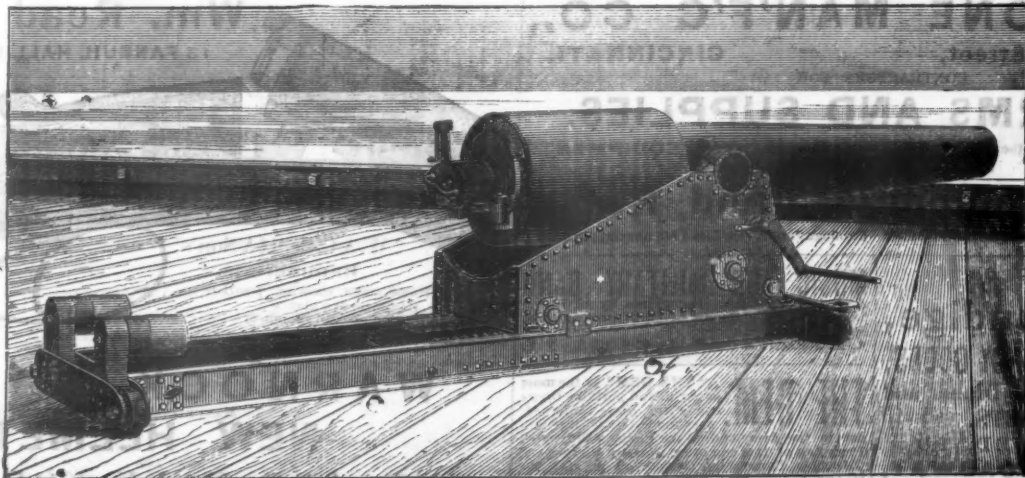
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